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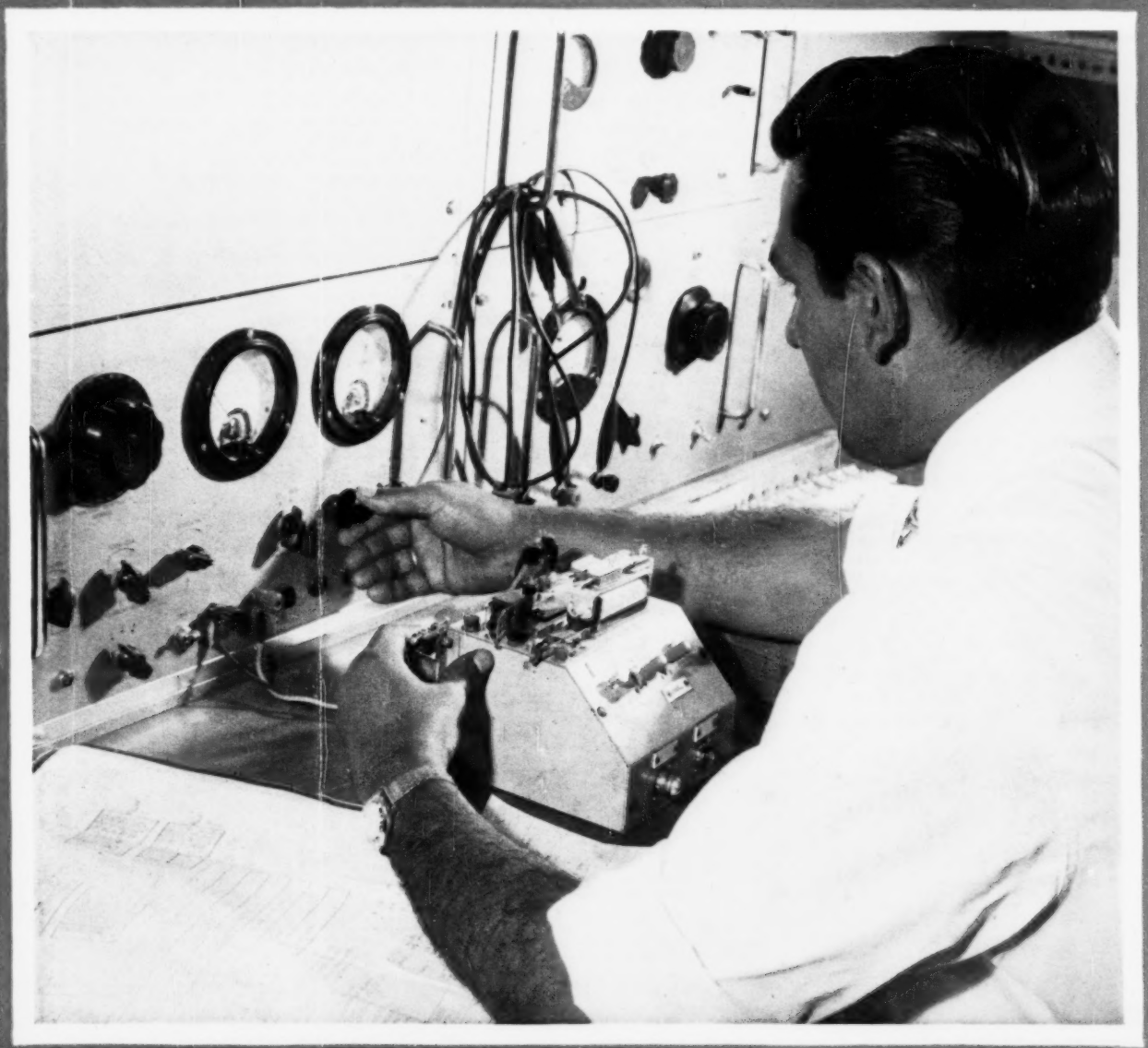

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Education and Industry - 3

The Education of Technicians and Craftsmen

By Sir Willis Jackson, F.R.S., Professor and Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering in the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Technical education in industry is one of the important points which will be stressed during National Productivity Year which opened, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on November 14. This series of articles, by industrial and educational experts, has been arranged for the* Board of Trade Journal *by the Ministry of Education.

WHEREAS DURING THE last decade a great deal of public attention has been given to our national shortage of scientists and technologists, there has been comparatively little attention to a corresponding shortage – perhaps now a relatively greater shortage – of well qualified technicians and craftsmen. An important reason has been, no doubt, that though the term craftsman has a generally understood connotation, that of technician is not yet clearly recognized outside the scientific and engineering fields. In these fields the duties of the technician embrace a wide range of activities involving a higher level of scientific and technical knowledge than that needed by the craftsman, but less comprehensive than is needed by the scientist and technologist.

In engineering they cover, for example, work on the development and design, on the supervision of the manufacture, erection and commissioning, on the draughting, inspection and testing, and on the operation, maintenance and repair, of engineering plant and equipment. Even here, however, the need for specific educational and training preparation has not been sufficiently widely appreciated. In the main the present membership of the technician group of industrial personnel has been provided by the promotion of craftsmen. Too few of these have followed any systematic course of further education, and while this may have sufficed in the past, it will no longer serve to deal with the rapidly increasing technical complexities of equipment and of the problems involved in their manufacture and utilization.

The facts are that the translation of a new idea by the scientist or technologist into an efficient, economic and reliable piece of equipment is vitally dependent on the effectiveness of the supporting contribution of our technicians and craftsmen; that this effectiveness is of the greatest importance to the productivity of industry and to the health of the national economy; and that it is demanding for an increasing number of these men, and women, higher levels of technical education and training than have so far been achieved.

Education and Training

The traditional method of producing technicians and craftsmen in this country is by apprenticeship, under which the responsibility for training rests upon industry, while the local authorities are responsible for the provision of facilities for technical education. The distinction is not always easy to make, but broadly it means that the technical colleges teach the principles underlying industrial processes and seek to acquaint the student with basic techniques, while the firm should make him expert in the use of the particular methods and machinery which he has to utilize.

Many employers give their apprentices – and operatives too – leave of absence on a day or block period basis to attend courses of further education in the local technical colleges. In England and Wales the number of persons under 18 years of age receiving day release opportunities has been increasing during recent years. It rose from 209,000 in 1959-60 (10.9 per cent. of the age group), to 232,000 in 1960-61 (11.9 per cent.), and to 250,000 in 1961-62 (12.0 per cent.). Even so, the proportion of boys between 15 and 18 years of age in employment in 1961-62 who were receiving day release was only 1 in 3, and of girls less than 1 in 10; and there were wide variations in different industries and trades. In Scotland 20,300 (8.0 per cent. of the age

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Front Cover Photograph

A technician checks the critical operating and release current from a customer's specification on a P.O. 3,000 type relay made by Keyswitch Relays Ltd., of London, for overseas. During the last two years the company have increased their exports more than 100 per cent. to overseas countries including Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Portugal, Israel, South Africa, Lebanon and Norway. They claim that their export record is due to an ability to fulfil immediate delivery on overseas orders.

group) were granted day release in 1961-62 compared with 16,700 (7.0 per cent. of the age group) in 1955-56.

It is evident that throughout Great Britain, with the exception of a few industries and more specifically of a few firms, the support accorded to day release courses falls far short of what is desirable, and official inquiries are now being held with the aim of finding means of achieving a substantial improvement. The solution rests primarily in the hands of employers, and to these I want to make a strong appeal in their own, no less than in the national, interest for support in this important matter. Apprentice participation in evening courses by themselves will no longer suffice to meet the requirements of the evolving situation.

Reorganization of Part-time Technical Courses

The White Paper of 1961 'Better Opportunities in Technical Education' (and the parallel White Paper in Scotland entitled 'The Pattern for the Future') outlined a major reconstruction of the system of part-time courses for technicians, craftsmen and operatives in the technical colleges. The changes have four main objects: to broaden the education received by the students and provide the maximum continuity between school and technical college; to adapt the system more closely to the needs of industry and in particular to meet the urgent need to make more and better provision for technicians; to increase the variety of courses available; and to reduce the wastage which in the past has occurred owing to the failure of many students to complete their courses successfully.

Craft Courses

Craft Courses in the technical colleges are regularly reviewed by the City and Guilds of London Institute and the Regional Examining Unions, in consultation with industry, the teachers, and the central education department. Many of the existing courses have been modified in the past few years, and many new ones have been introduced. Courses are being broadened on general educational grounds and with a view to making the students more adaptable. This means that more time must be found for English and other general studies, and in some cases a broadening of the treatment of the technical subjects is also desirable. The Ministry of Education recently published under the title 'General Studies in Technical Colleges' some practical and imaginative notes for the guidance of technical colleges on the arrangements for, and treatment of, general studies when an extension of day release provision permits a lengthening of the courses.

An important development during recent years has been the introduction, in Government Training Centres organized by the Ministry of Labour, of courses of first year apprenticeship training. The purpose of these is to provide a year of systematic full-time training and associated general and technical education for apprentices, and it is hoped that this provision will encourage firms to organize training schemes either individually or in association with other firms in group arrangements. Moreover, some local authorities, in collaboration with local industry, are undertaking first year training as well as further education within their technical colleges for industrial apprentices. These developments have been mainly in engineering, but some are in mining and other subjects.

In Scotland a particularly interesting experiment has been undertaken under the aegis of the Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council. Under this scheme apprentices sponsored by firms follow a three-year course of training at Stow College of Engineering, Glasgow, and this is regarded as the first three years of a five-year apprenticeship to be completed by two further years of full-time employment. The course is intended for tool-makers and fitter-turners, and is being attended by 35 students drawn from 20 different firms. The College is also conducting a full-time first year apprenticeship course followed by day release, and a course for apprentices who receive day release only. It will therefore be possible to compare the different arrangements at the end of the three-year period.

These are important and promising examples of the way in which partnership between industry and educational institutions can help them to fulfil a joint responsibility.

The Education of Technicians

The education of technicians is at a particularly interesting stage of development at the present time. The White Paper referred to above laid special stress on the growing importance of this group of industrial personnel in modern industry, and the need for courses of further education specifically designed for its future members. As I have

Education and Industry – 3 (*Continued*)

already mentioned, most existing technicians were formerly craftsmen and have not passed through any very systematic education preparation for their present employment. Those who have done so have usually pursued one of the following main types of part-time technical course:

(i) a course described as a Craft Course, the later stages of which are in fact of technician character;
(ii) a Technician Course following successful completion of a Craft Course;
(iii) a course, such as the Electrical Technicians' Course of the City and Guilds of London Institute, designed specifically for technicians;
(iv) a National Certificate course.

The duties of technicians vary too widely to make it practicable to introduce the same pattern of courses for all the industries which employ them. In some cases a craft course followed by a more technical course may continue to be sufficient. At the higher levels successful participation in National Certificate and, in some cases, in full-time or sandwich National Diploma courses will be a necessity. What is particularly needed, however, is an extension of the scheme of special Technician Courses referred to under (iii) above. The courses are to be of a four-year duration and to lead to the award of an appropriate technician certificate at this stage, but may then be supplemented by a fifth year of more advanced specialized study.

The arrangement for these courses outlined in the White Paper is that the entry requirement for them will be either the attainment of a satisfactory standard at the end of a five-year course of secondary education or, for those who have not attained this standard, due in many cases to leaving school at an earlier age, the satisfactory completion of part or the whole of a General Course at a technical college. For pupils leaving school at fifteen the General Course lasts two years. At the end of the first of these two years some students will be transferred to the first year of the appropriate Technician Course. The more promising students, on the other hand, will proceed to the second year of the General Course and, at the end of this, depending on their performance, will enter either the second year of a Technician Course or the first year of the Ordinary National Certificate course. The General Course will last one year for pupils who have taken a five year course at school without gaining the Ordinary Level passes necessary for direct entry into an Ordinary National Certificate course, but have done well enough to justify the expectation that they will be able to reach the necessary standard after taking a General Course. Students who at the end of their school life have four passes in appropriate subjects at the Ordinary Level of the General Certificate of Education may enter the first year of an Ordinary National Certificate course direct.

In Scotland General Courses are not offered. For entry into the new O.N.C. courses, students are expected to have three passes in appropriate subjects in the "O" grade examination of the Scottish Certificate of Education; as regards Technician Courses, entry is on the basis of school record or, if the student has left school at 15, on the basis of peformance in a preparatory course at a further education centre.

Prior to the introduction of the General Course scheme, Technician Courses were already available in electrical, telecommunication and aeronautical engineering. Regulations for a Technician Course in mechanical engineering were published last year, and for a course in metallurgy in 1962. Industrial interest in a course for chemical technicians has been slow to develop, but a special scheme is being run in certain colleges, and it is hoped this will serve as a prototype to be taken up more widely and put on a national basis. Consideration is being given to a Technician Course in plastics; in instrument maintenance and instrument making, preparations are being made to replace the existing high grade Craft Courses by separate Craft and Technician Courses; and discussions are being held on Technician Courses in textiles, construction, and shipbuilding.

The aim is to establish a minimum of 330 hours of college study as the *standard year* for these courses, of which some 240 hours per year will be devoted to technical subjects, and the remaining 90 hours to more general subjects, including physical education.

In the new pattern of technical education described in the White Paper the duration of the Ordinary National Certificate is reduced from three to two years based, as mentioned above, on an entry standard for entrants direct from the secondary schools of four 'O' level G.C.E. passes in appropriate subjects. It is hoped that this enhanced standard of entry, combined with the careful selection, which will be possible among the participants in the General Courses in the technical colleges, and with the achievement for National Certificate courses also of a standard year of 330 hours, will bring about a considerable improvement in the proportion of students who successfully complete these courses.

Industry's Supplementary Contribution

The White Paper deals dominantly with college arrangements, but it touches on four contributions which it is essential for industry to make if the desired result – that of a body of young people better prepared for participation in the changing pattern of employment – is to be achieved.

The first is close collaboration with the technical colleges and the examining bodies in the preparation of the syllabuses of classroom study and laboratory work for the new courses. The second is a more widespread willingness to release young people for participation in further education in the day time. The third is intimate co-operation with the staffs of the colleges in the selection of students for participation in the alternative courses and in the granting of appropriate recognition of their success in them. And the fourth is the provision of training schemes – organized and conducted by firms individually, or under group auspices, or in collaboration, in the early stages, with local or regional training centres – of adequate duration and standard.

Many of us have in the past had the uncomfortable impression that the education plans being laid and pursued within our schools and technical colleges were not being matched by corresponding plans within much of industry for the effective practical training of its young recruits. For this reason I was glad to learn from the White Paper (H.M.S.O. Cmnd. 1892, Price 8d., by Post 11d.)*, that the Government was going to take positive action in putting forward proposals which involve a radically changed approach to apprenticeship training. I cannot comment here on the proposals in the White Paper, but it is clear that these far-reaching plans for industrial training are of the very greatest importance for the future both of industry and of the nation.

The next article in this series will be 'The New Look in Business Studies', by Mr. J. G. McMeeking, C.B.E., J.P., Chairman of the Ministry of Education's Advisory Committee on Further Education for Commerce.

* *See page* 1208

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Government Proposals for Industrial Training Arrangements

STATUTORY POWERS to set up Boards to be responsible for all aspects of training in individual industries are to be sought by Mr. John Hare, Minister of Labour, according to a White Paper published on December 5. (H.M.S.O., Cmnd. 1892. Price 8d. by post 11d.). The Boards would have power to impose a levy on firms. This proposal for improving industrial training arrangements on an industry-by-industry basis, is being discussed by the Minister with the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress and the nationalized industries. The Minister of Education is having similar discussions with educational organizations.

Legislation would be necessary to give the Minister the appropriate powers and before setting up a Board for a particular industry he would be required to consult the organizations principally concerned. The range of functions which Boards could carry out would be set out in the Bill. This might include dealing with such things as the length and standard of training, syllabuses, and tests on the conclusion of training. They would be able to provide advice and assistance to firms in the industry and to run training centres of their own if they wished. Firms providing training up to standards approved by the Board could be reimbursed for all or part of the cost.

Power to raise a levy from firms in the industry would be an essential part of the proposals. The Boards could provide that rebates should be allowed from the levy where firms were providing industrial training of approved quality and could exclude from the levy firms below a certain size. The Minister would be empowered to make loans or grants to the Boards.

The White Paper points out that the present arrangements for industrial training have failed to produce the skilled workers the country needs. Shortages of skilled manpower have held back economic expansion in the past, and are likely to do so even more in the increasingly competitive conditions which British industry will have to face in the future. At its best, the White Paper states, training in this country reaches a high standard; but the best is far from universal.

A serious weakness in our present arrangements, states the White Paper, is that they leave the amount and quality of industrial training to the unco-ordinated decisions of a large number of individual firms. These may lack the necessary economic incentive to invest in training people who, once trained, may leave them for other jobs. While the benefits of training are shared by all firms in industry its cost is borne only by those firms which decide to undertake training themselves. That these weaknesses exist, and must be remedied is increasingly accepted within industry itself. The Government has therefore decided that the time has come to strengthen and improve the existing partnership between industry, the Government and the education authorities in the provision of industrial training.

The objectives to be achieved are

(i) to enable decisions on the scale of training to be better related to the needs of the economy and technological developments. Here the question is to see that numbers trained are sufficient for the needs of different industries;

(ii) to improve the overall quality of industrial training and establish minimum standards;

(iii) to enable the cost of training to be more equitably spread.

It is stressed that the Government's proposals are intended to form a basis for discussion. They have been drawn up after a study of existing practices both in Britain and abroad. Outlining the proposed operations of the Boards, the White Paper indicates that some might find it profitable to concentrate their efforts first on the first year of training. A Board which decided to do this might make itself responsible for the cost—perhaps including wages—of all first-year training. The way in which industries were to be defined and the composition of the Boards would have to be worked out in consultation with those affected. It is envisaged that representatives of employers and trade unions would provide the major part of the membership of the Boards, together with representatives of Government departments and educational organizations.

Note – The Carr Report (Training for Skill) published in 1958 took the view that each individual industry should be responsible for ensuring the adequacy of its own training arrangements. It recommended that firms which are unable to provide training themselves might make some other contributions towards the cost of training the skilled workers their industry requires.

The Government's present proposals are in accordance with these two principles to which they would give statutory backing. The Carr Report recommended that industry should be responsible for training and that the Government's efforts should be directed towards improving and expanding the facilities for technical education. In recent years, Government assistance (both central and local) has gone further than this notably through the provision of first-year apprenticeship classes in Government Training Centres and technical colleges. The present proposals envisage that the financial contribution of the Government to training would be increased.

The Minister of Labour announced in Parliament last year that a study was being made of the French levy system. The White Paper points out that the present proposals have been drawn up after a study of existing practices both here and abroad.

The proposals of the White Paper are in line with the work which is being done by the National Economic Development Council. Improved training arrangements have a vital part to play in the efforts which are being made to develop our economic efficiency. This applies both to the training of young recruits to industry and the re-training of men and women in declining industries.

U.K. Advisory Council Report on Management Education

'THIS IS THE moment for colleges of advanced technology and other leading technical colleges to press forward vigorously with the further development of post-graduate management studies of high quality. Industry is recognizing more and more the need for systematic education and training for management under modern conditions.' These points are made in 'Management Studies in Technical Colleges.' the first report of the United Kingdom Advisory Council on Education for Management, 1962, now published (H.M.S.O. 2s. 0d.). The Council was set up in 1961.

The report surveys progress in recent years. Twelve universities are already offering courses and more are proposed. Last year saw the introduction, in the technical colleges, of courses leading to the new Diploma in Management Studies jointly administered by the Education departments and the British Institute of Management. These courses are open to graduates and holders of professional and other equivalent qualifications. The report also considers the new Diploma scheme and makes a number of recommendations to help in achieving the highest possible standards of teaching through an improved supply of well qualified teachers, a rapid build-up of the number of full time sandwich and block release courses, and the development of research.

The Council stresses that there should be the closest co-operation between colleges and the firms whose employees attend courses, and the report also recommends a sustained effort on the part of all concerned to increase understanding of the importance of management education and to spread knowledge of the facilities available. Government departments, industrial organizations, Regional Advisory Councils, local education authorities and colleges should all play their part.

Note - The United Kingdom Advisory Council on Education for Management was set up by the three Education Ministers for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in February, 1961. In addition to members nominated by the Education Ministers, it includes representatives of professional institutions, industrial organizations and educational bodies. Its main task is to keep under review and to advise Ministers on management education (at levels beyond university first degree or equivalent) in the technical colleges.

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President's Speeches

Importance of New Products in British Industry

THE IMPORTANCE and great technical progress of new products in British industry were emphasized by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, at a conference organized by the Institute of Directors in London on December 6.

The President said that the trade figures were sufficiently conclusive. An enormous volume of our export earnings came from the products of industries which had grown up almost entirely in our own lifetime – aircraft, motor vehicles, plastics, man-made fibres, being among the most obvious. But even the figures did not tell the full story. In particular they did not show the enormous recent technical progress even within some of these fields. The twin-engined biplane had become a four-engined jet, but this could not be seen from the statistics.

Stressing our national dependence on the development of new products, the President said: 'If any of us find this is a doubtful proposition, we have only to reflect on what I think we all agree is one of Britain's most pressing economic and social problems today: the contrast between the south-east of England and areas such as the north-east, South Wales, and parts of Scotland. The basic problem of these areas is that their economies are overwhelmingly dependent on what we can only call "old-established products" – coal, ships, steel. The economic boom in the south is based on the growth of industries making new products – cars, aircraft, electronics. Probably the most important single element in government policy for the other areas has been to help them transfer some of their resources to new products.'

New products were not, however, the only ingredient of economic progress. Methods must be right as well. There was enormous scope throughout industry for improving present methods and for devising new ones: this was one of the main concerns of National Productivity Year.

A new product could often be the basis of a new method. For instance, recent tests had shown the real savings that could be made by the use of electronic control systems with machine tools. The value of a new product lay not only in itself but in the technological progress which might follow its application in other fields.

Research was the key to new products. 'Let no-one think that this is a marginal activity or a mere prestige-booster', the President said. 'Today, spending on research is rapidly coming to be almost an index of progress. In the United States the proportions of investment in research are largest in the fastest-growing industries. The same certainly ought to be true in Britain.'

The President referred to the way in which government was involved at every stage of research in Britain. 'Because it is vital to individual firms and to the national economy alike, governments have long realized that they must not merely exhort, but must take part, to maximize the chances of success and to help turn pure knowledge into commercial propositions – particularly for the smaller concern,' he said.

Technical education: 'First, and most obviously, the Government's major responsibility is for technical education. While a great deal of encouragement and financial support can and does come from local bodies and from private sources, it is clearly the function of the Government to make sure that the solid basis is there. I refer to the facilities to produce the trained manpower needed for scientific research and technological development – everything from provision of individual grants and scholarships up to the establishment of new universities and colleges of technology.

'In the outline proposals set out in yesterday's White Paper on Industrial Training the Government proposes the establishment of Boards which would be responsible for training in different industries; the Minister of Labour would be given powers, after full consultation with both sides of the industries concerned, to set up such Boards for individual industries' (*see page* 1208).

D.S.I.R.: 'The work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is to help industry to help itself, and to provide a context in which not only the burden but also the benefits of research can be shared. Since 1918 D.S.I.R. has helped to set up over 50 research associations, each doing research of interest to manufacturers in one industry or a group of related industries. Their work is particularly valuable for concerns too small to run their own laboratories.'

N.R.D.C.: 'The Government is actively concerned with development. It acts directly by placing development contracts, and indirectly by financing the National Research and Development Corporation. Some of the latter's products are very real propositions indeed; the 'Dracone' flexible barges and the Hovercraft are probably the best known.'

Design: After referring to the Council of Industrial Design, the President emphasized the vital importance of designers. 'Today the opportunities for new developments are not confined merely to making new products from existing materials. New materials offer an unending series of opportunities. If we are to take full advantage of these, the designer as well as the engineer must be allowed to make his contribution. Design is vital: design in all its aspects should form a normal part of board-room discussions.'

The President went on to say that while Government was actively concerned with every stage of technological process, the main responsibility for the research and development necessary to produce the new products we must have must continue to rest with industry. In any applied research it was essential to have access to production experience; in this case, of course, we were concerned with experience of producing things which will sell. Here governments could not hope to compete; for in this field what ultimately counted was industry's own judgment.

'But although the judgment and the responsibility are industry's, the results concern us all: scientific progress is the nation's business,' he added. 'Industry must be given the opportunity and the incentive to continue to take the risks inherent in research. It is to encourage research in all fields, by large firms as well as by small, that the Chancellor has recently offered to industry a new and I beleive unprecedented tax concession for capital investment in building and plant use for scientific research. This should make clear beyond all doubt the Government's attitude in this matter.'

The Steel Industry and ECGD

IN AN address at the luncheon of the Steel Works Plant Association in London on December 6, the President said the industry had to look, often in the face of difficulty, for more and more business overseas. Because of the size and cost of these projects, the steel industry's customers looked for assistance in securing finance on long credit terms.

'I am naturally glad that my "other Department" – the Export Credits Guarantee Department – has done its share in helping to make it possible for such business to come to Britain and I am sure will go on doing so,' said the President. 'However one looks at this problem in Britain one sees ECGD at the centre. Already there are great projects like Durgapur in which the Export Credits Guarantee Department played a part. There is Skopje for which the supply contract was announced last week and with which the name of ECGD has been linked. With the supply details settled it remains to work out a satisfactory loan agreement on the lines already agreed in principle. But of course it would be unrealistic to expect that everything can always be lined up to ensure success on every job.'

ECGD were insurers and there would always be some business that could not be made into a good insurance proposition. Needless to say, such business was always the easiest to get. ECGD facilities had been developed considerably in recent years and they now enabled the Department to cover all the business which was sound either as supplier credit on terms based on credit practice among the countries of the West, or in many cases by financial guarantees which normally provided for longer credit. The Department could be relied upon to adjust themselves within reason to new situations as they arose.

(*Continued on next page*)

President's Speeches *(Continued)*

Britain Welcomes U.S. Trade Expansion Act

'THE GREAT EXPANSION of international trade since the war owes a great deal to the collective efforts made in international discussions and organizations. These efforts represent co-operation and goodwill on a scale unheard of in any previous period of history, and probably still not fully recognized by the public at large.' This statement was made by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade when he spoke at the American Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London on December 5. Mr. Erroll said that as well as speaking on exports he proposed to speak also about the value of imports. He said: 'What we are all trying to do, when we seek to increase our exports, is to put ourselves in a position to import more. In broad terms, our aim is to expand trade, and this includes helping others to expand their trade with us. This is a process in which governments have been very active in the post-war years and I want in a minute to remind you of some of the steps along the road. But before I do I must say something about a recent event which promises to be of very great significance in this field. I refer to the passage in the United States of the Trade Expansion Act. We in Britain have taken part in a series of negotiations with the United States for the reduction of tariffs, and we believe that the results have enabled trade to pass more freely in both directions. But the Trade Expansion Act is more than just a renewal of the sort of powers which previous American Administrations have had in this field. It opens up possibilities of reduction and removal of trade barriers on a much wider scale. I think that we on this side of the Atlantic **do** realize what an important and courageous initiative President Kennedy was taking when he asked Congress to give *him* these powers.'

The trade Expansion Act is now law, he added, and for our part, we welcomed the Act with a determination to do everything we could to see that the next tariff negotiations achieved as wide and deep a reduction of tariff barriers as possible. One feature of the Act which we welcomed in particular was the President's new power to grant 'adjustment assistance' as an alternative to tariff increases when the United States Commission found that an industry was being injured by a tariff concession. We hoped that, as a result of this new power, increases in the United States tariff – and there had been a few over recent years – would be much rarer. This was one example of the way in which the Trade Expansion Act broke new ground. Our hope and our aim was that the trade of the world should derive all possible advantage from the prospect which this new Act opened up.

'In this, we shall be continuing policies which we have pursued actively since the war. There have been the successive rounds of tariff reductions, multilaterally negotiated in the GATT', said the President. Some countries have gone further and on a more limited geographical basis negotiated arrangements for the complete removal of tariffs – we with our partners in the seven-country European Free Trade Association; and the Six in the European Economic Community. Another aspect of the freeing of trade had been the removal of import controls. We ourselves had few controls left, those we had were retained for special reasons to meet particular difficulties. The United States maintained import restrictions on some products.

'With this movement towards freer trade we have not only increased our exports; we have also increased the volume and diversity of our imports. And a very good thing too. A country like Britain cannot be indifferent to the balance of payments significance of export and import trade. Similarly, a developing country, struggling to diversify its economy and move away from dependence on exporting one or two primary products, is only too conscious of the heavy foreign exchange costs of the capital equipment and plant it must import. So, very often, exports are viewed mainly as earners of foreign exchange, as providers of employment or as a mark of competitive ability and success. And, on the other hand, imports are often seen as things which use up foreign exchange, as a danger to employment, as a reflection on the country's competitiveness. People forget that the exchange of goods between nations is as necessary and mutually beneficial as the exchange of goods within the boundaries of a single nation. We should always remember that as consumers we buy imported goods because we like them and that we consider our money well spent on them.'

Referring to Britain's imports, the President said 'We are the second largest importing nation in the world, and our imports, which are worth roughly £4,500 million a year, make up ten per cent. of the world's imports. One-third of what we import consists of food, drink and tobacco. Some of these goods are things that we could not sensibly try to grow here. Others are goods that we cannot grow enough of. Another third of our imports consists of raw materials and fuel – the rubber, timber, cotton, wool, petroleum and other things that are the essential supplies for our factories. The remaining third of our imports consists of manufactures of one kind or another. Many of these manufactures are for further processing here and are thus similar to the raw materials I have already mentioned. The rest – about one-eighth of our imports – are finished manufactures. These are predominantly machinery and capital equipment but there is a wide variety of consumer goods.'

'A policy of freeing international trade requires, of course, not only reciprocity but understanding and a recognition that real difficulties must arise from time to time in relation to particular commodities and products. These have to be faced and individual solutions found for each in order that the broad movement towards freer trade between nations may not be obstructed. There is, for example, the difficult question of what is called low-cost competition. We in Britain have been ready to accept large imports of manufactured goods produced by developing countries. Imports from countries with low costs of production – whether because of cheap labour or for other reasons – raise our standard of living provided that there is alternative employment for those displaced by cheap imports. But a sudden and sharp rise in the volume of such imports can disrupt trade and the production of the domestic industry and so give rise to difficult problems of adjustment.'

'This issue', he added, 'arose in the case of cotton textiles imported mainly from Commonwealth countries free of duty. The industries in the exporting countries mainly concerned have recognized our problem and have agreed to restrain their exports to give Lancashire a breathing space for adaptation and redeployment of resources.

'No one country can afford to pursue in isolation a generous policy towards international trade. There are, however, temptations for all nations to enjoy the benefits of expanding world trade but to avoid the burdens and sacrifices involved in playing a proper part in keeping the momentum going.'

Reports of speeches made by the President at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce luncheon, and by Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, at the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment dinner on December 11 will be published next week.

Steel Industry and ECGD *(Continued)*

The scale on which help was given was really quite substantial. Apart from specific cases of supplier credit, he knew of financial guarantee business in respect of iron and steel works plant to a value of a further £17 millions which was in course of negotiation. 'I should just like to mention a related field in which the Government has taken a lead – that of aid to under-developed territories. In addition to private investment, the Government have each year increased the volume of loans and grants. The volume of aid has more than doubled in about five years. A figure of something like £180 millions may be reached this year, and where the aid is provided to finance imports the greater part of it is tied to purchases in this country. In this way we assist these overseas territories to finance projects, sometimes in your particular field, which they could not otherwise afford to undertake,' added the President.

'No one is going to pretend that the future will prove an easy one. But you have brought home many large contracts from abroad in the past and your record of achievement, often against heavy odds, is outstanding.'

Mr. Alan Green at British Export Houses Association Luncheon

MEMBERS OF the British Export Houses Association council gave a lunch in London on December 10 in honour of Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade. The purpose of the function was to enable the Association to give the Minister – the sixth Board of Trade Minister to be entertained in this way – a first-hand account of the part which export houses play in the country's export trade.

Other guests included Mr. A. E. Percival, Secretary of Export Credits Guarantee Department, and Mr. Sidney Golt, an Under-Secretary at the Board of Trade.

Common Market Negotiations

MR. EDWARD HEATH, the Lord Privy Seal, met ministers of the member states of the European Economic Community in Brussels on December 10 - 12. It is hoped to publish in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 21, the Lord Privy Seal's report to Parliament on this meeting.

International Wool Study Group

THE SEVENTH SESSION of the International Wool Study Group was opened on December 10 at Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.1. The following countries have sent representatives to the Session:

Afghanistan	Ireland
Argentina	Israel
Austria	Italy
Australia	Japan
Belgium	Lebanon
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Netherlands
Colombia	New Zealand
Cuba	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan
Denmark	Spain
Finland	Sweden
Federal Republic of Germany	Switzerland
	Turkey
France	Republic of South Africa
Greece	United Arab Republic
Hungary	United Kingdom
India	United States of America
Iraq	Yugoslavia

The following organizations have sent observers to the Session:

Commonwealth Economic Committee, European Economic Commission, GATT Secretariat, International Wool Secretariat, International Wool Textile Organization, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, made a short speech of welcome on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Mr. M. M. Ord Johnstone (United Kingdom) was elected Chairman of the Session. Monsieur Y Coppieters't Wallant (Belgium) and Mr. D. N. R. Webb (New Zealand) were elected Vice-Chairmen. Mr. F. S. Arthur (New Zealand) was elected Chairman of the Statistics Committee. The proceedings of the Session will be held in private.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE AVERAGE market price in November having been between 23½ and 27 pence a pound 1,000 tons of rubber from the Board of Trade's stockpile has been sold this month for delivery as follows:

December	110 tons
January	210 tons
February	260 tons
March	420 tons

Approximately 13,700 tons of rubber remains in the stockpile.

Reduction in United States Duties on United Kingdom Exports

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, announced in a written reply to a Parliamentary Question on December 10 that the United States have agreed to give compensation for the increases in their bound tariffs on our exports of sheet glass and carpets. The United States have agreed to make reductions of about one-fifth in their duties on products of which our exports to them in 1961 were worth $9¼ million. Our exports of glass and carpets in 1961 were worth $4.2 million but the increase in duties was larger. The reductions will come into force in two stages, on January 1, 1963 and 1964.

Details of the reductions are given below.

Short Description	Present Rate	Reduced Rate
Sodium Alginate	12½% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
Ball clay, unmanufactured	85 cents per ton	62 cents per ton
Ball clay, manufactured	$1·70 per ton	$1·21 per ton
Plate glass containing wire netting	5 cents to 7·65 cents per sq. ft. according to size.	4 cents to 6·1 cents per sq. ft. according to size.
Iron or steel sashes and frames	12½% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
Electric motors of more than ⅛ horse power and less than 200 horse power	10½% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
Tobacco and candy packaging and wrapping machinery, electrical, and parts thereof	10% *ad val.*	8½% *ad val.*
Mustard, ground or prepared	4·25 cents per lb.	3·4 cents per lb.
Nottingham lace goods of vegetable fibre	40% *ad val.*	32% *ad val.*
Single yarns of flax or flax mixed with hemp or ramie, not finer than 60 lea	25% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
Flax cords, threads and twines	30% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
Lawn tennis balls	12½% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
Table tennis balls	20% *ad val.*	16% *ad val.*
Chamois leather, oil-tanned	15% *ad val.*	12% *ad val.*
Fancy leather of goat or kid skins	12½% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*

Precise details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as the United States proclamation giving effect to these reductions is issued.

Advance Factories in Scotland

THE BOARD OF TRADE Office for Scotland announced on December 7 that sites have been selected for another two of the advance factories from the programme announced by the President last July for a number of places likely to be affected by the colliery closures.

The advance factory to be located in the Larkhall-Lesmahagow area will be at Blackwood and the advance factory to be sited in Ayrshire will be at Cumnock. These factories will be about 15,000 sq. ft. to 20,000 sq. ft. in size.

This brings the number of advance factories in this programme, for which sites have been chosen, to five; the other three which were announced recently, being at Sanquhar, Shotts and Cowdenbeath.

United States Company to Start Production in Northern Ireland

THE NORTHERN IRELAND Ministry of Commerce announced on December 5 that the Warner Brothers Company, well-known United States manufacturers of foundation garments, who have 11 factories in the United States, are to start production in Northern Ireland in a Government-built factory at Dromore, Co. Down.

ABCC Merchanting Trends Inquiry

The report of the third inquiry by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce into the experience and expectations of United Kingdom merchants engaged in foreign trade was announced on December 7. (Inquiries to ABCC, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.)

News Service for Trade Press

UNIVERSAL NEWS SERVICES of 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, extends its teleprinter network, carrying news of industry and commerce to the trade, technical and specialized press on January 1. Several hundred trade and technical publications will be connected to the network when the service starts in the New Year.

Note: *The selection of answers to recent Parliamentary Questions has had to be held over.*

Imports of Fresh Apples from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1021, dated December 11, 1962, announce that the quota for imports of fresh apples from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas for the first six months of 1963 will remain unchanged at 1,375,000 cwts.

Applications for licences can be considered only from importers who submitted applications in response to Notices to Importers Nos. 1004 and 1008 dated May 29, 1962 and July 3, 1962, respectively and who were subsequently notified individually by the Board of Trade that they would have an entitlement for this period. Importers so entitled should now submit applications in the normal way on Form TIP/A (or ILB/A). Page 1 should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address and description of goods (fresh apples) should be entered. They should be sent to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, for receipt not later than December 21, 1962.

Licences issued under this quota will in no case be valid until January 1, 1963, nor will it be possible to extend validity beyond June 30, 1963.

November Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves

The gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £22 million to stand at £1,030 million on November 30.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Internal Combustion Engines for August 1962.
Salt for August 1962.
Motor Cycles, Pedal Cycles and Parts for September 1962.
Rubber for September 1962.
Tools and Implements for September 1962.
Paper and Paper-making Materials for October 1962.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Domestic Hollow-ware for July – September 1962.
Lace for July – September 1962.

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING amendments were made during November to the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities, under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Licensed Dealers

Insert: Bates, Edward & Sons Ltd., Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3.

Exempted Dealers

Change of Address: Knowles & Foster.

Delete: 27, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Insert: Foster House, 41, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. *Thomasson (J. F. Thomasson & Co.)*

Insert: Michael David Nightingale.

Purchase Tax on Young Children's Wear

AFTER discussion with the trade the Commissioners of Customs and Excise wish to make it clear that for the purpose of measurements in relation to item G.10 of Notice No. 78A – shorts, trousers, slacks (including trews) etc. – garments in *stretch* materials should be measured fully stretched.

Garments in hipster style are regarded as outside the scope of the exemption and are chargeable in all sizes.

Application for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by December 28, 1962.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
81.04	Cadmium metal, other than alloys of cadmium	Cadmium . .	December 31, 1963	5970

Application for Anti-Dumping Duties on Phthalic Anhydride

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on August 10, 17 and 24, September 14, October 5 and November 2, (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 2, 1962, page 894) that they were considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on phthalic anhydride from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Switzerland and France. The Board of Trade now announce that they are satisfied that dumping has been taking place and that this has caused material injury to the British industry and threatens further injury.

The Board of Trade have, therefore, made an Order (the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 3) Order, 1962) imposing anti-dumping duties of £8 8s. 6d. per ton on phthalic anhydride imported from Austria; £9 18s. 0d. per ton on phthalic anhydride imported from the Federal Republic of Germany; and £10 0s. 0d. per ton on phthalic anhydride imported from Poland. As regards imports from Belgium, Denmark and South Africa, the Board of Trade are satisfied that a case for action has not been made out. The position of Switzerland and France is still under investigation.

The Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 3) Order, 1962, came into force on December 8, 1962. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1962 No. 2631), are available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. and branches, price 3d. (by post 5½d). For the purpose of implementing this Order, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, on the direction of the Board of Trade, will require proof of the origin of any phthalic anhydride exported to the United Kingdom from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Zone of Germany, Berlin, Poland, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

The Board of Trade further announce that anti-dumping duties will be imposed on imports of phthalic anhydride from any country, other than Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland, which are found to be dumped.

Overseas Sterling Area Trade Summary

TABLE 2 of the Overseas Sterling Area Trade Summary published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* page 1159 included inter alia figures of overseas sterling countries imports in the fourth quarter of 1961. The following figures should be substituted for those shown in the table: Australia 160, Ceylon 31, Ghana 36, Hong Kong 95, India 202, Irish Republic 66, Jamaica 19, Malaya 42, Mediterranean Territories 22, New Zealand 66, Nigeria 59, Pakistan 55, Rhodesia and Nyasaland 37, Singapore 91, South Africa 115.

The Economy – Selected Indicators

THE FOLLOWING table of selected indicators brings together some of the more important statistical series relating to economic activity in the United Kingdom. These statistics are already published monthly or quarterly in the *Board of Trade Journal* and in other official publications, but it is hoped that the inclusion of this table each week will provide a convenient set of the most recent figures under the respective headings. The latest statistics will not, however, be available in advance of existing programmes for the initial release of the various series.

Where possible and appropriate, the statistics are seasonally adjusted and shown in index form at constant prices. They provide broad measures of recent changes in the gross domestic product and major components of demand in the national income accounts, together with related series of production, orders, prices, unemployment and foreign trade. Too much significance should not be attached to movements shown for a single month; this applies to the unadjusted as well as the seasonally adjusted figures. A commentary on the figures will not accompany this table and, for an interpretation of the most recent trends, or for more detailed figures, the latest official publication should be referred to.

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £ m.	19,991	—	16,050	15,232	15,232	7,637	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	107	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	109	108	108	118	110	124	129	114	+580	+520	+38	+35
1961	110	114	121	114	109	111	127	130	132	136	121	+263	+230	+15	+ 5
1961															
2nd Quarter	110	115	121	113	109	111	127	131	130	135	124	+ 81	+ 60	+16	+14
3rd Quarter	111	115	121	115	109	111	131	135	139	139	125	+ 13	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	122	115	109	111	125	130	128	139	114	+ 82	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	108	113	124	116	109	111	125	122	118	133	127	— 42	— 32	—16	+33
2nd Quarter	111	116	126	119	111	110	127	120	129	139	126	+ 25	+ 32	—10	—11
3rd Quarter		117*				112		109*	133*				+ 29	+13	+ 1
1962															
April	..	114	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	116	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	117	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	116	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	118*	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..		..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults			Calendar month or monthly average		
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						series shown in £ million		
Value in base year, £ m.	..	..	—		—	—	—									
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	312	265	+328
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+31	..	157	+21	..	332	278	+111
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	—96	..	212	+55	..	378	246	—301
1961	120	104*	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	—32	..	213	+ 1	..	366	307	— 77
1961																
2nd Quarter	126	124	113·8	+3·0	105·1	119·2	129·7	282	—55	—57	241	+40	+32	362	305	— 29
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	—20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	358	309	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104*	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+77	+49	175	—61	—32	362	304	— 2
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98*	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+69	+42	150	—25	— 7	367	306	+ 9
2nd Quarter	120	99*	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	—21	—57	172	+22	+32	369	319	+ 37
3rd Quarter	119*	92*	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8*	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	384	320	
1962																
April	121	98*	119·7	+5·6	103·8	120·2	135·3	403	— 5	—21	159	+ 9	+13	359	314	..
May	121	100*	120·1	+5·7	103·4	120·3	135·7	389	—14	—22	178	+19	+ 8	379	316	..
June	120	99*	120·9	+5·5	102·6	120·5	135·9	368	—21	—33	179	+ 1	+12	369	328	..
July	118*	95*	120·4	+5·1	102·6	120·6	137·0	371	+ 3	—15	167	—12	+ 4	390	327	..
August	119*	93*	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	387	309	..
September	119*	92*	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1*	137·5	407	+15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	376	325	..
October			119·1	+2·9	102·1*	121·1*	137·6	456	+49	+26	131	—16	—11	393	336	..
November					102·6*	121·1*		497	+41	+18	118	—13	—14			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Fall in Industry's Capital Expenditure in Third Quarter

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for the third quarter of 1962 show that the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, seasonally adjusted at average 1958 prices, was about 4 per cent. lower than in the second quarter of the year. This fall reflected a substantial reduction in the expenditure of manufacturing industry, somewhat offset by a slight rise in the expenditure of the distributive and service industries. The 1961 and 1962 figures in this quarterly series have been revised to take account of the results of the Census of Production and the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trade, for 1961; the method of calculating the seasonally adjusted series has also been altered. Both these changes are more fully explained below.

Manufacturing Industry

Provisional estimates for the third quarter of 1962 show that the total expenditure of manufacturing industry, at current prices, was £274 million, or some 17 per cent. lower than in the same quarter of 1961, with expenditure on building work down 8 per cent., expenditure on vehicles down 13 per cent. and expenditure on plant and machinery down 21 per cent. Thus, expenditure fell by some 8 per cent. in the first three quarters of 1962 as compared with the same three quarters of 1961 – a movement in line with the fall of a little more than 5 per cent. between 1961 and 1962 estimated from the forecasts provided by contributors in the Summer. (see *Board of Trade Journal*, of September 21, 1962, page 608.) The volume of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry, at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted, was £256 million, or some 19 per cent. less than in the third quarter of last year. After seasonal adjustment this figure becomes £252 million, or some 9 per cent. lower than in the second quarter. This is the fourth successive quarter in which this seasonally adjusted series has shown a fall (the previous decreases including one of 4 per cent., in the fourth quarter of 1961, followed by falls of 6 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively in the first and second quarters of this year).

Fuller details of the expenditure, at current prices, by individual groups of manufacturing industries, will be published in the final third quarter article, due to appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 11, 1963. The provisional figures already available show, however, that the fall in expenditure between the third quarter of 1961 and the third quarter of 1962 was spread over all the groups of manufacturing industries for which separate figures are published.

Distributive and Service Industries

The provisional figures for the third quarter of 1962 show capital expenditure by the distributive and service industries of £232 million (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted), an increase of 3 per cent. on the previous quarter of the year.

At 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted (Table 2), total expenditure in the quarter was 5 per cent. lower than in the third quarter of 1961; expenditure on building work showed an increase of 13 per

(*Text continued on page* 1216)

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1957	961	653	1,614
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	870	795	1,665
1960	1,016	869	1,885
1961	1,195	923	2,118
1957 1st quarter	247	159	406
2nd quarter	243	160	403
3rd quarter	238	172	410
4th quarter	233	162	395
1958 1st quarter	232	179	411
2nd quarter	232	169	401
3rd quarter	233	175	408
4th quarter	225	176	401
1959 1st quarter	213	172	385
2nd quarter	215	210	425
3rd quarter	214	196	410
4th quarter	228	217	445
1960 1st quarter	236	215	451
2nd quarter	244	222	466
3rd quarter	263	216	479
4th quarter	273	216	489
1961 1st quarter	282	229	511
2nd quarter	303	227	530
3rd quarter	311	243	554
4th quarter	299	224	523
1962 1st quarter	281	207	488
2nd quarter	277	225	502
3rd quarter	252	232	484

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent. of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure by private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure at Average 1958 Prices, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Showing Percentage Changes Compared with Corresponding Periods a Year Earlier (a)

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	272·6	N/C	45·4	— 8	643·0	+ 6	961·0	+ 4
1958	246·9	— 9	52·4	+ 15	622·6	— 3	921·9	— 4
1959	223·5	— 9	56·9	+ 9	590·0	— 5	870·4	— 6
1960	263·7	+ 18	75·3	+ 32	677·4	+ 15	1,016·4	+ 17
1961	318·1	+ 21	71·8	— 5	805·3	+ 19	1,195·2	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	56·0	— 18	13·1	+ 54	152·4	— 4	221·5	— 6
2nd quarter	63·6	— 2	13·9	+ 21	149·4	— 8	226·9	— 5
3rd quarter	60·7	— 9	12·9	+ 9	156·2	+ 2	229·8	— 1
4th quarter	66·6	— 8	12·5	— 8	164·6	— 2	243·7	— 4
1959 1st quarter	49·1	— 12	13·6	+ 4	139·9	— 8	202·6	— 9
2nd quarter	51·1	— 20	15·2	+ 9	143·0	— 4	209·3	— 8
3rd quarter	53·0	— 13	13·0	+ 1	147·3	— 6	213·3	— 7
4th quarter	70·3	+ 5	15·1	+ 21	159·8	— 3	245·2	+ 1
1960 1st quarter	56·1	+ 14	17·0	+ 25	150·9	+ 8	224·0	+ 11
2nd quarter	60·0	+ 17	20·2	+ 33	156·3	+ 9	236·5	+ 13
3rd quarter	71·0	+ 34	18·3	+ 41	178·3	+ 21	267·6	+ 25
4th quarter	76·6	+ 9	19·8	+ 31	191·9	+ 20	288·3	+ 18
1961 1st quarter	65·9	+ 17	18·7	+ 10	183·0	+ 21	267·6	+ 19
2nd quarter	77·7	+ 30	20·5	+ 1	195·5	+ 25	293·7	+ 24
3rd quarter	83·1	+ 17	17·5	— 4	217·4	+ 22	318·0	+ 19
4th quarter	91·4	+ 19	15·1	— 24	209·4	+ 9	315·9	+ 10
1962 1st quarter	71·4	+ 8	16·4	— 12	179·5	— 2	267·3	N/C
2nd quarter	75·1	— 3	15·9	— 22	177·8	— 9	268·8	— 8
3rd quarter	72·4	— 13	15·2	— 13	168·8	— 22	256·4	— 19

Period	Distributive and Service Industries (c)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	192	+ 3	306	+ 7	155	+ 15	653	+ 7
1958	202	+ 5	326	+ 6	171	+ 10	699	+ 7
1959	234	+ 16	364	+ 12	197	+ 15	795	+ 14
1960	266	+ 14	394	+ 8	209	+ 6	869	+ 9
1961	316	+ 19	373	— 5	234	+ 12	923	+ 6
1958 1st quarter	52	N/C	84	+ 16	46	+ 20	182	+ 12
2nd quarter	46	+ 2	77	+ 5	38	+ 19	161	+ 5
3rd quarter	50	+ 7	76	— 3	39	+ 2	165	+ 1
4th quarter	54	+ 16	89	+ 8	48	+ 3	191	+ 9
1959 1st quarter	55	+ 5	75	— 11	45	— 2	175	— 4
2nd quarter	57	+ 24	97	+ 25	48	+ 27	202	+ 25
3rd quarter	55	+ 12	81	+ 8	47	+ 22	183	+ 12
4th quarter	67	+ 23	111	+ 25	57	+ 20	235	+ 23
1960 1st quarter	69	+ 25	97	+ 29	50	+ 11	217	+ 24
2nd quarter	66	+ 16	100	+ 3	49	+ 3	214	+ 6
3rd quarter	60	+ 9	90	+ 11	52	+ 9	201	+ 10
4th quarter	71	+ 7	107	— 4	58	+ 2	237	+ 1
1961 1st quarter	74	+ 7	99	+ 2	58	+ 16	231	+ 5
2nd quarter	78	+ 18	88	— 12	55	+ 12	221	+ 2
3rd quarter	78	+ 30	94	+ 4	57	+ 10	229	+ 12
4th quarter	86	+ 21	92	— 14	64	+ 10	242	+ 1
1962 1st quarter	79	+ 7	74	— 25	56	— 3	209	— 10
2nd quarter	80	+ 3	81	— 8	57	+ 4	218	— 1
3rd quarter	88	+ 13	73	— 23	57	+ 1	218	— 5

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices (a) (b)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry Group											Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture		Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles		Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
			Total	Iron and Steel		Total	Motor Vehicles							
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	168·0	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	867·2	220·0	55·1	592·1
1960	128·1	149·4	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,020·9	260·0	70·6	690·3
1961	140·2	190·7	253·5	230·3	261·4	109·1	85·4	105·7	76·7	102·2	1,239·4	317·5	68·6	853·3
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
1958 1st quarter	28·3	48·7	33·7	29·4	47·2	15·2	9·5	15·6	16·9	15·5	221·1	55·6	13·1	152·4
2nd quarter	27·9	48·4	35·5	31·7	50·5	16·9	10·5	15·1	17·6	15·2	227·1	63·6	13·9	149·6
3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	45·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	202·8	48·4	13·7	140·7
2nd quarter	27·9	43·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	209·3	50·3	15·3	143·7
3rd quarter	27·1	34·7	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	212·3	52·4	12·1	147·8
4th quarter	26·3	44·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	242·8	68·9	14·0	159·9
1960 1st quarter	28·9	35·6	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	221·2	54·3	15·8	151·1
2nd quarter	31·4	35·4	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	235·8	58·7	18·9	158·2
3rd quarter	33·5	36·6	64·7	59·7	57·2	22·7	17·3	19·8	15·2	21·7	271·4	70·9	17·2	183·3
4th quarter	34·3	41·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	292·5	76·1	18·7	197·7
1961 1st quarter	33·3	41·9	56·2	52·3	56·1	23·4	18·4	22·3	17·0	22·7	272·9	64·9	17·7	190·3
2nd quarter	36·0	47·0	63·0	56·4	61·8	25·1	19·7	26·9	17·4	27·3	304·5	77·2	19·6	207·7
3rd quarter	34·3	48·6	78·9	73·8	65·0	30·4	23·9	29·1	19·5	25·2	331·0	83·1	16·6	231·3
4th quarter	36·6	53·2	55·4	47·8	78·5	30·2	23·4	27·4	22·8	27·0	331·0	92·3	14·7	224·0
1962 1st quarter	33·9	46·9	54·4	50·1	55·1	25·2	20·2	23·7	19·1	22·8	281·1	72·9	16·0	192·2
2nd quarter	34·6	48·4	60·8	54·6	53·0	23·4	18·3	22·8	18·4	23·7	285·1	77·9	15·6	191·6
3rd quarter											273·5	76·7	14·5	182·3

Table 4. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Distributive and Service Industries at Current Prices (a) (c)

£ million

Period	Analysis by Industry					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	57	126	140	304	627	186	291	150
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	86	160	161	379	786	230	359	197
1960	94	172	162	429	857	262	384	211
1961	100	200	132	494	926	315	367	244
1959 1st quarter	22	36	33	84	175	54	76	45
2nd quarter	21	39	43	99	202	56	98	48
3rd quarter	20	40	32	88	180	55	78	47
4th quarter	24	45	53	107	229	65	107	57
1960 1st quarter	20	40	38	113	211	66	93	52
2nd quarter	23	41	41	106	211	65	98	48
3rd quarter	23	44	36	96	199	60	88	51
4th quarter	28	47	47	114	236	71	105	60
1961 1st quarter	26	42	38	125	231	73	98	60
2nd quarter	25	47	25	124	221	77	85	59
3rd quarter	23	55	31	120	229	77	92	60
4th quarter	26	56	38	125	245	88	92	65
1962 1st quarter	22	55	25	111	213	80	74	59
2nd quarter	23	55	31	116	225	83	82	60
3rd quarter					228	93	74	61

Notes:

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inalnd Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurances, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

cent., expenditure on plant and machinery an increase of 1 per cent., while expenditure on vehicles fell by 23 per cent. – this fall being entirely due to decreased expenditure on ships by the shipping industry.

Total expenditure for the first three quarters of 1962, at current prices, is just over 2 per cent. lower than in the same period of 1961, a fall which is in line with that estimated from the forecasts given by contributors earlier in the year.

Further details of the expenditure in the third quarter, at current prices, by individual industry groups will be published in the final third quarter article.

Revised Method of Seasonal Adjustment

The adjustment of these series to remove normal seasonal movements has hitherto been based on the assumption that the effect of seasonal influences in each quarter does not change over the years. Factors used to derive the seasonally adjusted series have, therefore, been fixed for each quarter and have been calculated by the ratio to moving average method described in the January 1960 issue of *Economic Trends*. The availability of an electronic computer has now made it possible to use a more sophisticated technique of analysing the basic figures and constructing seasonally adjusted series in which, inter alia, the effect of the seasonal movement is allowed to vary according to the way in which the seasonal pattern is, or appears to be, changing over the years. This method (a variant of UNIVAC method II developed by J. Shiskin of the United States Bureau of the Census) was described in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 6, 1962 in connection with its use for adjusting monthly series of retail sales. It is used for these series in a similar fashion, except for slight changes to handle quarterly data.

For the distributive and service industries the new calculations have been carried out as previously for the three different types of asset separately; on the manufacturing side in place of calculations for each of the three asset categories the revised calculations have been carried out for each of the eight industry groups shown in Table 3. The series shown in Table 1 have been obtained by adding the seasonally adjusted component series. The revised calculations make very little difference to the series for the distributive and service industries, but in the case of manufacturing industry the revised series is different, particularly in recent years. For example, the falls of 9 per cent. and 2 per cent. originally shown for the fourth quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962 are now replaced by falls of 4 per cent. and 6 per cent.

Revision of 1961 Figures

The results of the Census of Production for 1961 are published on page 1222 of this issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, and the estimates in this quarterly series have been revised to take account of those results. The difference between the census results and the previous estimates amounts, in total, to some £37 million (at current prices) – the capital expenditure of manufacturing industry in 1961 being estimated by the census at £1,239 million – as compared with £1,276 million estimated from the quarterly returns. The latter gave a rise of 24 per cent. in expenditure between 1960 and 1961, as compared with the rise of just over 21 per cent. shown by the census results. Almost the whole of the difference between the census and quarterly estimates in 1961 was concentrated on the figures of expenditure on new building work, with very small differences in the estimates of expenditure on vehicles and on plant and machinery.

The quarterly figures proved to be under-estimates in two groups of industries – namely the food, drink and tobacco and the vehicles groups of industries. Estimates for the metal manufacturing sector were much the same as in the census, with the expenditure for the other five published industry groups over-estimated. In the case of the chemicals and allied group of industries the quarterly estimates for 1961 were in excess of the census figure partly because the quarterly figures were linked to a census figure for 1960 which has now been reduced. Here as elsewhere, however, most of the difference between the census and sample results was due to considerable variations in the experience of companies inside and outside the sample of voluntary quarterly contributors. Although the coverage of the total sample in 1961 was over 60 per cent., it was still rather weak in some individual industries. Because of this a substantial number of additional voluntary contributors were recruited during the latter half of 1961, and it is hoped that these additions to the sample will help to improve the accuracy of the quarterly estimates. The additional contributors are mostly smaller companies and they should help to correct any imbalance that there may be in the sample.

The figures of expenditure in the distributive and service industries have been revised to agree with the results of the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1961, published on page 1220 of this issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*. This inquiry gives results for the wholesale trades and for certain service trades, whose figures are contained in the industry group 'other industries'. The figures of retail distribution shown in this series have not been revised, since the figures for retailers collected in the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1961 are not yet available. The figures for the shipping industry are collected on a quarterly basis and there have been only minor revisions to the figures previously published to allow for some late returns.

The effect of the revisions has been to increase the total capital expenditure (at current prices) of the distributive and service industries from £850 million to £926 million. Within this total the figure for wholesale distribution has been revised from £81 million to £100 million and the figure for 'other industries' has been revised from £438 million to £494 million. Some of the 1960 figures have also been revised on account of revisions to the annual figure for 1960, as explained in the article relating to the Inquiry results, and part of the difference for 'other industries' arises from the revision of these 1960 figures. Since the quarterly figures for 1961 were projections of the 1960 figures, any underestimate in the 1960 figures would be carried through to those for 1961. This accounts for some part of the difference between the new series and the old series, but the main cause lies in the different experience of companies inside and outside the quarterly sample.

So far as the asset breakdown is concerned, the difference in the two series is very small in the case of vehicles, some £20 million in the case of plant and machinery and some £50 million in the case of new building work. It is to be noted that the revisions to the new building work series increases the figures for these industries (in contrast to the decrease in the manufacturing series on account of the 1961 Census of Production).

The changes in the current price figures have been carried through to the volume figures (at 1958 prices) to which the new seasonal adjustments have been applied. There have also been some changes in the price indices used during the period covered and these have been employed in calculating the revised volume figures.

The OECD Observer

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has started a new bi-monthly journal called 'The OECD Observer'. The first issue contains illustrated articles on the rôle of education and research in the growth of an economy; the electricity market in Europe; freeing trade in films; the survival of small industries; the social consequences of office automation; and labour and agricultural questions. It also includes an article on OECD machinery for development aid and a pull-out supplement illustrating the aims, structure and work of the Organization.

Copies H.M. Stationery Office. Annual subscription 15s.; single copies 3s.

Labour Law in Europe

'Labour Law in Europe – with special reference to the Common Market,' is the fifth in a series of Supplementary Publications to appear under the auspices of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. It discusses collective bargaining, terms of employment regulated by legislation, shop stewards and works councils, redundancy and dismissal, and the rôle of the institutions of the European Communities in the field of labour conditions. Copies: Stevens & Sons Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. Price 15s. (cloth bound 21s.).

Chemical Directory

The 1963 edition of the 'Chemical Age Directory and Who's Who' is now available. Copies: Benn Bros., 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Price 45s. (48s. 6d. by post).

Rise in Industry's Stocks in Third Quarter of 1962

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES of the change in the volume (at 1958 prices) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors show a rise of £43 million in the third quarter of this year after allowance has been made for seasonal factors. The rise occurred both in manufacturing industry and in wholesale and retail distribution. The 1961 and 1962 figures in this quarterly series have been revised to take account of the results of the Census of Production and the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1961; the method of calculating the seasonally adjusted series has also been altered. Both these changes are explained more fully below.

Manufacturers' Stocks

Provisional estimates for the third quarter of 1962 suggest that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) rose, when adjusted for seasonal factors, by some £29 million – or by much the same amount as in the previous quarter (for which the revised figure shows an increase of £32 million). Most of this increase was in work in progress, the seasonally adjusted change in stocks of materials and fuel being downward and that for finished goods slightly upward.

Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices, Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1957	+ 146	+ 42	+ 45	+ 233
1958	+ 36	+ 14	+ 16	+ 66
1959	+ 73	+ 15	+ 48	+ 136
1960	+ 520	+ 48	+ 35	+ 603
1961	+ 230	+ 36	+ 5	+ 271
1957 1st quarter	+ 77	+ 38	+ 17	+ 132
2nd quarter	+ 49	+ 23	+ 3	+ 75
3rd quarter	+ 33	— 10	+ 14	+ 37
4th quarter	— 13	— 9	+ 11	— 11
1958 1st quarter	+ 36	— 6	— 2	+ 28
2nd quarter	+ 1	— 16	— 13	— 28
3rd quarter	+ 13	+ 23	+ 20	+ 56
4th quarter	— 14	+ 13	+ 11	+ 10
1959 1st quarter	— 6	+ 14	— 11	— 3
2nd quarter	— 11	+ 4	+ 26	+ 19
3rd quarter	+ 27	— 1	+ 9	+ 35
4th quarter	+ 63	— 2	+ 24	+ 85
1960 1st quarter	+ 86	+ 2	+ 29	+ 117
2nd quarter	+ 130	+ 7	+ 21	+ 158
3rd quarter	+ 158	+ 20	— 9	+ 169
4th quarter	+ 146	+ 19	— 6	+ 159
1961 1st quarter	+ 53	+ 29	+ 26	+ 108
2nd quarter	+ 60	+ 16	+ 14	+ 90
3rd quarter	+ 53	— 8	+ 24	+ 21
4th quarter	+ 64	— 1	— 11	+ 52
1962 1st quarter	— 32	— 16	+ 33	— 15
2nd quarter	+ 32	— 10	— 11	+ 11
3rd quarter	+ 29	+ 13	+ 1	+ 43
4th quarter				

The increase in the stocks and work in progress of manufacturing industry, at book values, in the third quarter of 1962, is provisionally estimated to have amounted to some £13 million. After allowance for price movements, this change amounts to a volume increase, at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted, of £10 million.

The figures in Table 2 show that the slight increase (£10 million) in the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1962 was primarily due to an increase (+ £29 million) in work in progress. The fall (£43 million) in stocks of finished goods and the partially offsetting increase (£24 million) in stocks of materials and fuel – were both of a seasonal character.

As usual detailed figures for the six broad industry groups will not become available until the final article due to be published on January 11, 1963. The provisional figures available, however, suggest that most of the increase in stocks and work in progress over the quarter took place in the 'engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles' and the 'food, drink and tobacco' groups of industries.

Wholesalers' Stocks

It is provisionally estimated that the volume of wholesalers' stocks (at 1958 prices) rose by £13 million in the third quarter of 1962 after allowance for seasonal factors.

Further details of the changes in stocks held by the three main groups of wholesalers (Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Headings 810, 831 and 832) will be given in the final third quarter article but preliminary indications suggest that the major part of the rise took place in wholesale distributors (M.L.H. 810) and in dealers in industrial materials and machinery (M.L.H. 832).

Retailers' Stocks

Retailers' stocks rose by £1 million in the third quarter of the year (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted). Further details of the changes during the period were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 23 (page 1062).

Revised Method of Seasonal Adjustment

The adjustment of these series to remove normal seasonal movements has hitherto been based on the assumption that the effect of seasonal influence in each quarter does not change over the years. Factors used to derive the seasonally adjusted series have, therefore, been fixed for each quarter and have been calculated by the ratio to moving average method described in the January 1960 issue of *Economic Trends*. The availability of an electronic computer has now made it possible to use a more sophisticated technique of analysing the basic figures and constructing seasonally adjusted series in which, inter alia, the effect of the seasonal movement is allowed to vary according to the way in which the seasonal pattern is, or appears to be, changing over the years. This method (a variant of UNIVAC method II developed by J. Shiskin of the United States Bureau of the Census) is described in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, in connection with its use for adjusting monthly series of retail sales. It was used for these quarterly series in a similar fashion, except for slight changes to handle quarterly data.

The new method has been applied to manufacturers' and wholesalers' stocks but not to the series of retailers' stocks, which remain unaltered. For wholesalers' stocks the calculations have been carried out, as previously, for the three main types of wholesalers separately. In the case of manufacturers' stocks, the same degree of detail has also been used as previously, that is, the calculation has been carried out by the three separate types of assets within each of the six separate industry groups. The series in Table 1 are obtained by adding the separate seasonally adjusted series. The new resulting calculations make very little difference to the series of wholesalers' stocks. The changes in manufacturers' stocks are somewhat more marked; in particular, there has been some smoothing of the stock changes in the years 1960 and 1961. The fall in stocks in the opening quarter of this year was much less marked than that shown by the previously published figures and the following quarter's rise was rather more significant than appeared in the original series.

Revision of 1961 Figures

The results of the Census of Production for 1961 are published on page 1222 of this issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, and the estimates in this quarterly series have been revised to take account of those results. The increase in stocks and work in progress (at book values) for the whole of manufacturing industry as estimated in the figures previously published in this quarterly series for 1961 was £310 million, whereas the figure produced by the Census was £318 million. This comparatively small difference of £8 million is made up of an under-estimate of £2 million in stocks of finished goods, and over-estimate of £1 million in stocks of materials and fuel and an under-estimate of £7 million in work in progress.

Although the difference for manufacturing industry as a whole in the changes in stocks and work in progress between the Census and the quarterly estimates was slight, differences in some individual industry groups were quite large. Thus, the quarterly figures underestimated the change in stocks in the 'food, drink and tobacco' – 'engineering' and 'other manufacturing' groups of industries and over-estimated them in the 'chemicals and allied' and 'textiles leather and clothing' sectors. In the 'metals manufacturing' group of industries the Census and quarterly estimates were almost identical.

During the year 1961 a substantial number of additional companies were recruited as voluntary contributors and they are expected

(*Continued on page* 1219)

Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices not seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Manufacturing Industry (a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders									
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of Stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1957	+10	+48	+28	+ 8	+35	+17	+146	+ 19	+ 65	+ 62
1958	— 6	+ 6	— 8	+ 35	+ 5	+ 4	+ 36	— 96	+ 25	+107
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1957 1st quarter	+97	+ 7	— 6	+ 19	+ 3	— 4	+116	+ 31	+ 31	+ 54
2nd quarter	—10	+23	+ 9	+ 33	+13	+ 6	+ 74	— 26	+ 68	+ 32
3rd quarter	—24	+ 7	+33	— 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 11	+ 34	+ 19	— 42
4th quarter	—53	+11	— 8	— 36	+17	+14	— 55	— 20	— 53	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	+16	—10	+ 3	+ 41	+18	+ 6	+ 74	— 28	+ 23	+ 79
2nd quarter	+ 1	N/C	+ 6	+ 23	— 7	+ 3	+ 26	— 69	+ 23	+ 72
3rd quarter	— 6	+ 7	— 6	+ 14	—17	— 5	— 13	+ 21	+ 8	— 42
4th quarter	—17	+ 9	—11	— 43	+11	N/C	— 51	— 20	— 29	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+35	+ 1	—14	— 6	+ 8	+ 6	+ 30	— 12	— 4	+ 46
2nd quarter	+15	+ 8	+ 2	— 5	—14	— 4	+ 2	— 6	+ 27	— 19
3rd quarter	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 11	—16	— 1	+ 4	+ 34	+ 16	— 46
4th quarter	—23	+16	— 3	+ 36	+10	+ 1	+ 37	N/C	+ 8	+ 29
1960 1st quarter	+23	—12	+12	+ 53	+27	+11	+114	+ 36	+ 15	+ 63
2nd quarter	+16	+17	+13	+ 65	+14	+16	+141	+ 47	+ 63	+ 31
3rd quarter	+ 9	+20	+39	+ 48	+ 9	+12	+137	+112	+ 20	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 4	+16	+ 9	+ 84	— 8	+23	+128	+ 30	+ 29	+ 69
1961 1st quarter	+20	— 4	+ 7	+ 15	+19	+21	+ 78	+ 18	+ 25	+ 35
2nd quarter	+ 2	+ 6	— 1	+ 28	+20	+16	+ 71	+ 6	+ 48	+ 17
3rd quarter	+12	+ 9	+ 6	+ 26	—20	+ 1	+ 34	+ 58	+ 16	— 40
4th quarter	—16	+ 4	— 5	+ 65	+ 4	— 5	+ 47	— 31	— 5	+ 83
1962 1st quarter	+16	—16	—17	— 6	+13	— 5	— 15	— 38	— 16	+ 39
2nd quarter	+18	— 1	— 5	+ 25	+ 9	— 5	+ 41	— 8	+ 55	— 6
3rd quarter							+ 10	+ 24	+ 29	— 43
4th quarter										

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices not seasonally adjusted) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a)

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+37	+ 5	— 5	—27	+10	548
		1960	+32	+11	+22	—39	+26	
		1961	+60	+12	+ 3	—49	+26	
		1962	+21	—12				
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	—11	+ 4	+15	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	—12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+ 4	
		1961	—12	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1	N/C	
		1962	—11	+ 2				
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	N/C	— 4	+13	— 9	N/C	185
		1960	— 4	— 4	+13	+13	+18	
		1961	— 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	+10	
		1962	— 6	N/C				
	Total wholesale distributors (c)	1959	+26	+ 5	+23	—39	+15	810
		1960	+16	+ 9	+45	—22	+48	
		1961	+47	+19	+14	—44	+36	
		1962	+ 4	—10	+36			
820	Retail distributors (d)	1959	+21	+26	— 5	+ 6	+48	946
		1960	+71	+13	—25	—24	+35	
		1961	+63	+14	—41	—31	+ 5	
		1962	+79	—22	—16			

(*Continued on next page*)

Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

to increase significantly the coverage of this sample (which at present covers about 60 per cent. of manufacturing industry's stocks), especially in those industries where the sample has previously been weak. This recruitment of a substantial number of smaller companies may help to reduce the difference between the experience of companies inside and outside the sample – a difference which, in 1961 as in previous years, was quite considerable in some industries.

The figures of wholesalers' stocks (at book values) have been revised in the light of the results of the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1961, which are shown on page 1220 of this issue of the *Journal*. Some other minor revisions have been made to the figures for earlier years.

The revised series of wholesalers' stocks shows, for the year 1961, an increase of £43 million in the book value of stocks compared with a previous figure of £24 million. The difference occurs mainly in the stocks of wholesale distributors (Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Heading 810) where an increase of £38 million replaces one of only £11 million. The difference between these two figures was spread evenly over the sub groups within M.L.H. 810.

The difference in the figures is in the main due to the different experience of wholesalers outside the quarterly sample, who in all kinds of business showed a greater increase in stocks during the year than did the contributors to the quarterly inquiry. The coverage of the quarterly inquiry has been improved since last year and this should improve the quality of the quarterly figures for 1962.

The changes to the manufacturers' and wholesalers' book value figures have been carried through to the figures of changes at 1958 prices and it is these new 1958 price series to which the new seasonal adjustments have been applied.

No revisions have been made to the figures of retailers' stocks. Figures of retailers' stocks for 1961 are being collected in the Census of Distribution for 1961, the results of which are not yet available.

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a) £ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturers (b)	1957	+174	+ 60	+ 67	— 48	+253	
	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 29	+ 20	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
	1962	+ 10	+ 32	+ 13			
Wholesalers (c)	1957	+ 53	+ 21	+ 13	— 33	+ 54	
	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 25	+ 22	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 5	— 1	+ 26			
Retailers (d)	1957	+ 60	— 6	+ 3	— 2	+ 55	
	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
	1962	+ 87	— 5	— 13			
Total (e)	1957	+287	+ 75	+ 83	— 83	+362	
	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 48	+ 47	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 61	+204	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+161	+118	+696	
	1961	+229	+143	+ 33	— 8	+397	
	1962	+102	+ 26	+ 26			

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.
(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

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Stocks and Capital Expenditure in the Distributive and Service Trades, 1961

THE ACCOMPANYING tables present estimates of stocks and fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service trades based on the annual inquiries into these trades, the latest of which related to 1961. These inquiries are taken under Section 1 of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and are being repeated annually, though not with exactly the same scope and coverage each year. In addition, this year for the first time the tables give estimates of capital expenditure for sea transport, insurance and banking based on the quarterly inquiries which are conducted on a voluntary basis.

Purpose of the annual inquiries

The annual inquiries form part of a programme initiated in 1956 for improving information available to the Government about the economic situation. Their purpose is to obtain more reliable measures of the demands being made on national resources, particularly for fixed capital investment and building up stocks in the distributive and service trades*. Corresponding information has for many years been obtained from industry in the annual censuses of production.

A measure of short-term changes in stocks and capital expenditure is provided by returns made voluntarily each month or quarter by a number of firms in the distributive and service trades. The information they provide is of the greatest value and the Government would like more firms to help in this way. But these indications of what is happening cannot always be truly representative, because many firms, particularly the smaller ones, are unable to provide information so frequently as each month or quarter. The annual inquiries by obtaining returns once a year from a broader range of businesses supplement the voluntary returns and enable them to be used to better advantage. Where the coverage of returns made voluntarily by businesses in a particular trade is virtually complete (as, for example, is the case for the insurance industry), an annual inquiry is not taken and the figures in Table 1 are derived from the voluntary quarterly inquiry. Comments on revisions to the quarterly estimates of industry's stocks and fixed capital expenditure, made in the light of the annual inquiries and the census of production for 1961, are published this week in articles presenting the provisional estimates for the third quarter of 1962.

Scope and method of the inquiries

A wide range of trades has been covered by each of the annual inquiries so far held, the more important being wholesale and retail distribution; transport; property companies; entertainment; catering, hotels, etc.; and motor distributors, garages, and filling stations. The scope of the inquiry for 1961 is shown below by the industry headings in Tables 1 and 2. Retail distribution and certain closely related service trades were covered by a Census of Distribution, and comparable information for these trades will be published next year as part of the Census Report.

The inquiry for 1961 was taken on a sample basis, except for taxi-cab and private car hire operators, air transport companies, and bus and coach operators, with 25 or more vehicles, which were covered in full. Returns related to 'business units', that is to say, they generally covered the whole of the business of a firm or group of companies (excluding any subsidiaries mainly operating overseas). Where, however, a firm or group was engaged in a number of quite different activities, separate returns for each main activity or division were required where possible. Returns made by firms on a voluntary basis for the quarterly inquiries have been used as far as possible in compiling the annual figures.

Results

The extension of the annual inquiry since 1959 to include unincorporated businesses in the wholesale trades, catering and bus and coach services has made it possible to publish estimates of fixed capital expenditure in these trades for all businesses in the United Kingdom. These are given in Table 1, which also includes estimates for all businesses for some trades covered solely by the quarterly inquiries into capital expenditure. Estimates are included also for property owning where it is known that the unincorporated sector is negligible, and for part of road passenger transport where estimates for unincorporated businesses in the car hire trades have been added.

Table 3 shows estimates of total stocks for the wholesale trades at the end of 1959, the latest date for which substantially complete figures were collected, and of changes in the level of stocks in subsequent years.

*The distributive and service trades broadly comprise all economic activities outside agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing industry, gas, electricity and water.

Revisions have been made to the figures which have been previously published of the capital expenditure of the property-owning and catering industries. The 1960 estimates for property-owning companies have been increased to allow for the expenditure of newly-formed companies which were under-represented in the inquiry for that year. For catering the 1961 estimates in Table 1 exclude the capital expenditure on managed public houses owned by some brewery companies who include this expenditure in their Census of Production return. In the detailed Catering inquiry for 1960 these companies made a special estimate for the catering side of their activities. To provide comparable estimates for both years the 1960 figures have been adjusted to exclude the figures from brewery companies who did not make separate catering returns for

Fixed Capital Expenditure in Certain Distributive and Service Trades 1959-1961

All businesses in the United Kingdom

TABLE 1. £ million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Fixed Capital Expenditure			
			New Building work	Vehicles	Other	Total
702	Road passenger transport	1959	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
		1960	2·9	22·1	0·6	25·6
		1961	3·1	24·3	0·8	28·2
704	Sea transport	1959	0·9	160·3	—	161·2
		1960	0·6	161·1	—	161·7
		1961	0·4	131·8	—	132·2
810	Wholesale distribution	1959	15·6	16·5	23·8	55·9
		1960	16·1	18·7	24·4	59·2
		1961	17·8	19·3	21·4	58·5
831	Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail)	1959	2·7	9·8	3·4	15·9
		1960	2·7	11·0	3·2	16·9
		1961	3·9	11·5	4·3	19·7
832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1959	3·0	5·4	6·3	14·7
		1960	3·2	6·3	8·3	17·8
		1961	5·0	5·4	11·4	21·8
860.1	Insurance	1959	12·1	0·8	1·4	14·7
		1960	18·5	1·0	1·7	21·2
		1961	26·3	1·1	2·1	29·5
860.2 (part)	Banking and bill discounting	1959	9·1	0·2	3·2	12·5
		1960	8·6	0·3	3·9	12·8
		1961	12·8	0·3	4·4	17·5
860.4 (part)	Property owning	1959	38·7	0·5	0·8	40·0
		1960	55·3	0·6	1·0	56·9
		1961	75·0	0·6	1·4	77·0
884	Catering, hotels, etc.	1959	9·6	3·2	8·4	21·2
		1960	14·0	3·5	9·9	27·4
		1961	17·1	3·2	11·4	31·7

(n.a.): Not available.

Fixed Capital Expenditure in Certain Service Trades 1959-1961

Companies Incorporated in Great Britain (a)

TABLE 2. £ million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Fixed Capital Expenditure			
			New Building work	Vehicles	Other	Total
703	Road haulage contracting	1959	2·5	21·0	1·5	24·9
		1960	2·8	26·4	1·8	31·0
		1961	5·3	29·0	4·0	38·3
706	Air transport	1959	—	1·9	0·2	2·1
		1960	0·1	1·6	0·3	2·0
		1961	0·2	1·1	0·4	1·7
881	Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	1959	2·8	0·9	19·5	23·3
		1960	3·9	0·7	13·8	18·4
		1961	7·1	0·7	11·6	19·4
887	Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	1959	7·7	2·9	4·5	15·1
		1960	13·3	4·5	4·9	22·7
		1961	14·1	4·2	5·5	23·8

(a) Including Co-operative Societies.

Stocks and Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

1961. The 1960 figures for catering also differ from those previously published in the report of the Catering inquiry for 1960 (*Board of Trade Journal* of December 29, 1961, page 1304) because of the addition of an estimate for Northern Ireland. The level of stocks for catering at the beginning of 1960, adjusted in a similar way to the capital expenditure figures, was £43.9 million, and the change during the year was £4.4 million.

Stocks in the Wholesale Trades 1959-1961
All businesses in the United Kingdom

TABLE 3. £ million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Stocks	
			Change during year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959(a)
810	Wholesale distribution	1959	+ 9·2	550·9
		1960	+ 32·0	
		1961	+ 28·5	
831	Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies (wholesale or retail).	1959	+ 5·6	78·8
		1960	+ 4·4	
		1961	+ 3·1	
832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery.	1959	+ 7·8	188·8
		1960	+ 19·1	
		1961	+ 11·8	
Total	The wholesale trades (headings 810, 831 and 832).	1959	+ 22·6	818·5
		1960	+ 55·5	
		1961	+ 43·4	

(a) From detailed inquiry into these trades for 1959.

When the annual inquiry was first begun the register of companies was the only available register of businesses in the distributive and service trades. This is still so for some service trades, and in Table 2 the figures relate only to companies in Great Britain. Estimates for unincorporated businesses must be added to these figures to arrive at the total capital expenditure for all firms in each trade. Such estimates, however, cannot accurately be made for each kind of business and for this reason are not given here. But analyses of trading profits and depreciation allowances, made by the Board of Inland Revenue, provide some indication of the proportion of the private sector which is accounted for by unincorporated businesses and enable estimates of total fixed capital formation to be made for these trades in the national accounts. These proportions vary, of course, for different kinds of business: they are, for example, much higher in road haulage contracting, where unincorporated businesses are numerous and important in total, than in cinemas, theatres, radio, etc., where unincorporated businesses are less important. In future inquiries it is planned to cover on a sample basis the unincorporated sector of those trades where it is important, so that ultimately it will be possible to publish United Kingdom estimates for all businesses in each trade.

In addition to the information summarized in the tables, firms were asked to give particulars of any sales made direct to the public, information which will supplement that obtained in the Census of Distribution for 1961; this has been summarized and will be published with the preliminary results of the Census of Distribution early next year. Information was obtained also about purchases and sales of land and existing buildings. It is estimated for the trades covered in Table 1 that purchases in 1961 amounted to £172 million and sales to £89 million the corresponding figures for 1960 being £166 million and £68 million respectively. Property-owning firms had purchases and sales of £101 million and £68 million respectively. For the companies covered in Table 2 purchases totalled £15 million and sales amounted to £11 million.

Notes

Description of Terms Used

(1) Stocks are shown at the values adopted for balance sheet purposes; they do not include the stocks of companies mainly operating abroad.

(2) Capital expenditure represents all expenditure charged to the capital asset accounts, including capital items bought on hire purchase and expenditure on the replacement of assets destroyed under circumstances (e.g. fire) which have given rise to an insurance claim. Expenditure on assets for use outside the United Kingdom is excluded and so is expenditure on intangible assets such as goodwill. New building work includes, besides the construction of new buildings, the extension or improvement of old buildings (including fixtures, e.g. lifts and heating systems) and expenditure on site preparation and other civil engineering work. The purchase of newly-constructed buildings is also included and so are architects' and surveyors' fees, legal charges, stamp duties, commissions, etc. Expenditure on vehicles includes ships and aircraft as well as motor vehicles and is shown net, that is after deducting amounts received from vehicles disposed of during the year. Other capital expenditure includes plant and machinery and other capital equipment (e.g. office furniture) and is also shown net.

Year of Return

Firms were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year but if this was not their year of account a return for a business year ending on any date from April 6, in the year of inquiry to April 5, in the following year was accepted.

Export List, 1963

A REVISED EDITION of the Export List for articles of merchandise produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands and exported therefrom, is being published for use as from January 1, 1963. Copies of the List may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 10s. Exporters and Agents are advised to place immediate orders.

The order and grouping of the headings in the List have been revised following a decision (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 27, 1962) to classify the external trade statistics of the United Kingdom within the framework of the Standard International Classification, *Revised*, of the United Nations (S.I.T.C., Revised), which provides headings corresponding directly with those of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. In general, each heading in the Export List will be related to a specific Brussels Tariff heading, as shown in heavy type in Part 3 of H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff for imports. Thus the precision of definition available from the Interpretative Rules and Notes contained in H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff, together with the Explanatory Notes to the Brussels Nomenclature, can be applied in the determination of the correct classification of any article or commodity.

Revision of the Export List headings to accord with the S.I.T.C., Revised, has in many cases necessitated alterations to the coverage of the commodity headings. The number of headings has been considerably increased overall but some headings which were distinguished separately in the 1962 Export List have been discontinued. The Classes and Divisions of the 1962 List have also been replaced by Sections and Divisions in conformity with the groupings of the S.I.T.C., Revised.

Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods, 1963

A REVISED EDITION of the 'Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods' is being issued for use on and after January 1, 1963, for the guidance of users of the statistics. This classification sets out the descriptions (and related code numbers) within the framework of the S.I.T.C., Revised, under which the goods imported into, or re-exported from, the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands are classified for the purposes of the published external trade statistics.

Copies may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 10s. All information about statistical requirements on import entries, the forms to be used, etc., is contained in H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff.

The necessary alterations to Part 3 (Schedule of Duties) of the Tariff consequent on revision of the Statistical Key will be covered by Tariff Amendment No. 48 to be issued shortly.

Commonwealth Economic Committee

The Annual report of the Commonwealth Economic Committee for 1961-62 is now available: Copies: H.M. Stationery Office or the Executive Secretary, CEC Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. by post).

Dairy Equipment Directory

The fourth edition of 'British Dairy Equipment' is now available. Applications for copies to the Secretary, Dairy Engineers' Association, 14 Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1.

Census of Production Results for 1961

THE RESULTS of the Census of Production for 1961 presented in this article show that in 1961 fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry rose by over 21 per cent. to £1,239 million and that the value of stocks and work in progress increased by £318 million or 5½ per cent.

These results closely confirm earlier estimates published in the *Board of Trade Journal* and the National Income Blue Book for 1962, which were based on returns from firms contributing to voluntary monthly and quarterly inquiries. The earlier estimates put manufacturing industry's fixed capital expenditure at £1,276 million and the rise in the value of stocks at £310 million. There are, however, more appreciable differences between the census results and the figures previously published for individual industry groups within manufacturing industry. The differences in the capital expenditure figures are commented on in the article on page 1214 and the differences in the stock figures are dealt with in an article on page 1217.

Fixed Capital Expenditure

The detailed estimates in Table 2 (which include minor revisions to previously published totals for 1959 and 1960 arising out of corrections received to returns made for other chemical and allied industries) show that fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry, having fallen from £922 million in 1958 to £867 million in 1959, rose to £1,021 million in 1960 and to £1,239 million in 1961 – a rise of 18 per cent. in 1960 followed by a rise of 21 per cent. in 1961. On average the prices of fixed capital assets went up by 1 per cent. in 1960 and by 3½ per cent. in 1961 so that the increased expenditures in 1960 and 1961 represent a roughly equal percentage increase in investment in real terms in both years. Compared with 1960, expenditure on new building work was 22 per cent. higher and expenditure (net) on plant and machinery was 24 per cent. higher; net expenditure on vehicles, however, was 2½ per cent. lower, but this is a relatively small investment item for manufacturing industry. Twenty-two of the 28 manufacturing industry groups in Table 2 show higher capital expenditure in 1961 than in 1960, the largest percentage increases being in Motor vehicles and Mineral oil refining, both of which had increases of 54 per cent. Eight other industry groups – including Iron and steel, which with an increase of £63 million accounted for 29 per cent. of the total rise in manufacturing industry's capital expenditure – showed increases above the average of 21 per cent. The largest percentage falls in capital expenditure were recorded by Tobacco which went down by 29 per cent. and Shipbuilding and marine engineering which went down by 19 per cent. Capital expenditure in Timber and furniture, etc. was 12 per cent. lower than in 1960, and three more industry groups recorded falls of less than 10 per cent.

Fixed capital expenditure by the Construction industry increased from £69 million in 1960 to £84 million in 1961. This represents an increase of 21 per cent., the same as for manufacturing industry.

As in the Censuses for 1959 and 1960, firms were again asked to give particulars of their purchases and sales of land and existing buildings.

(*Text Continued on page* 1224)

Sales, Stocks and Work in Progress

TABLE 1. (ESTIMATES FOR ALL FIRMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM) £ million

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading (a)	Industry groups	Sales and work done (b)		Stocks and work in progress (c)									
				Total			Goods on hand for sale			Work in progress			Materials, stores and fuel		
		1960	1961	End of 1959	Changes during year		End of 1959	Changes during year		End of 1959	Changes during year		End of 1959	Changes during year	
					1960	1961		1960	1961		1960	1961		1960	1961
	All manufacturing industries	24,488	25,181	5,048	+598	+318	1,243	+189	+117	1,825	+169	+138	1,980	+240	+63
211-219, 229	Food industries	2,380·8	2,451·0	309·6	+ 9·8	+ 6·9	123·4	+10·1	+ 2·8	14·8	— 0·7	+ 1·1	171·4	+ 0·4	+ 3·1
231, 239	Drink industries	1,067·9	1,127·2	193·3	+17·7	+24·0	46·9	+ 3·9	+ 8·7	101·9	+11·2	+11·7	44·6	+ 2·6	+ 3·6
240	Tobacco	1,038·0	1,093·6	216·7	+17·8	+ 2·7	20·5	+ 0·4	+ 3·3	32·1	+ 3·9	+ 1·1	164·1	+13·5	— 1·7
262	Mineral oil refining	482·8	498·2	97·4	— 1·4	+ 1·5	38·9	— 4·6	+ 3·0	11·4	— 0·9	— 0·6	47·1	+ 4·1	— 0·9
274	Paint and printing ink	184·2	186·6	32·4	+ 3·2	+ 0·1	16·8	+ 1·8	+ 0·7	2·1	+ 0·2	— 0·0	13·5	+ 1·2	— 0·6
261, 263, 271-273, 275-277	Other chemical and allied industries	2,044·3	2,082·8	318·0	+38·4	+13·8	153·2	+24·6	+ 8·2	29·8	+ 1·6	+ 2·9	135·1	+12·2	+ 2·7
311, 312, 313	Metal manufacture – iron and steel	1,658·4	1,604·5	285·3	+54·7	+ 8·2	44·9	+ 9·4	+ 4·7	94·0	+17·2	+ 3·3	146·4	+28·1	+ 0·3
321, 322	Metal manufacture – light metals, copper, brass and other base metals	656·0	641·8	107·1	+22·2	+ 4·2	24·0	+ 4·3	+ 5·8	37·9	+ 6·9	+ 0·6	45·2	+11·0	— 2·1
331-339, 341, 342,349	Mechanical engineering	2,451·6	2,654·4	781·7	+74·4	+100·4	126·2	+14·8	+18·2	466·8	+21·7	+56·2	188·7	+37·9	+26·1
351, 352	Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, watches and clocks	216·0	234·6	57·0	+10·2	+10·0	14·7	+ 2·5	+ 4·5	21·4	+ 2·0	+ 3·2	20·9	+ 5·6	+ 2·3
361-365, 369	Electrical engineering	1,561·9	1,682·3	514·5	+80·4	+64·4	120·8	+22·1	+ 9·8	245·1	+40·9	+41·5	148·6	+17·4	+13·1
370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	454·5	450·7	67·9	— 1·1	+ 1·9	1·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·1	45·3	— 0·9	+ 1·9	21·2	— 0·3	— 0·1
381	Motor vehicles	1,538·6	1,439·5	255·4	+82·1	+ 2·7	69·3	+44·8	—13·8	91·5	+20·7	+ 9·8	94·6	+16·6	+ 6·7
383	Aircraft	551·7	584·6	373·9	+ 9·2	+ 1·5	19·6	— 0·8	+ 2·9	319·2	+ 7·6	— 4·2	35·0	+ 2·3	+ 2·9
382, 384, 385, 389	Other vehicles	278·5	276·3	97·9	+ 9·2	+ 7·3	6·7	+ 1·2	— 0·4	31·2	+ 1·0	— 1·9	60·0	+ 7·0	+ 9·6
391-396, 399	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,346·0	1,428·1	200·6	+40·0	+15·5	50·5	+ 5·8	+ 7·9	49·1	+11·7	+ 6·2	100·9	+22·5	+ 1·4
412, 413, 423	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	655·7	651·8	132·7	+11·4	+ 3·4	50·3	+ 2·6	+10·0	31·8	+ 4·0	— 0·2	50·5	+ 4·8	—16·4
414	Wool	568·2	559·5	166·6	— 1·8	+ 1·1	41·0	+ 0·9	+ 3·7	41·0	+ 1·2	— 1·1	84·7	— 3·9	— 1·5
411, 415-419, 421, 422, 429	Other textile industries	806·6	849·1	155·4	+27·8	+ 6·2	56·8	+12·5	+ 6·8	32·6	+ 5·1	+ 0·7	66·0	+10·2	— 1·3
431-433	Leather, leather goods and fur	185·5	184·3	43·2	— 1·4	+ 0·2	13·2	— 0·6	+ 0·5	13·3	— 0·5	— 0·5	16·7	— 0·3	+ 0·2
441-446, 449	Clothing	653·7	683·7	107·2	+14·3	+ 6·2	33·8	+ 3·3	+ 6·2	17·7	+ 2·3	+ 0·5	55·7	+ 8·6	— 0·5
450	Footwear	228·5	232·3	40·2	— 0·5	+ 1·9	15·7	+ 0·4	+ 2·2	7·2	+ 0·1	— 0·3	17·2	— 1·0	— 0·0
461-464, 469	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement and miscellaneous building materials	680·2	717·8	90·8	+12·5	+11·0	32·8	+ 5·0	+ 4·7	14·7	+ 2·1	+ 1·0	43·3	+ 5·4	+ 5·3
471-475, 479	Timber, furniture, etc.	642·0	649·0	107·5	+20·1	— 0·1	20·5	+ 4·7	+ 1·0	23·4	+ 3·8	+ 0·7	63·6	+11·6	— 1·7
481	Paper and board	408·9	420·9	59·9	+10·2	+ 5·0	18·1	+ 2·7	+ 3·3	3·0	+ 0·7	— 0·3	38·8	+ 6·8	+ 1·9
482, 483, 486, 489	Paper products, printing and publishing	1,072·0	1,106·4	117·1	+17·6	+11·6	30·9	+ 6·1	+ 5·8	27·4	+ 3·4	+ 3·2	58·9	+ 8·0	+ 2·6
491	Rubber and rubber products	315·9	312·7	57·1	+ 9·5	+ 1·2	28·5	+ 6·7	+ 3·6	7·4	+ 0·7	+ 0·1	21·2	+ 2·1	— 2·5
492-496, 499	Other manufacturing industries	360·3	376·5	61·0	+11·4	+ 5·3	23·0	+ 4·0	+ 3·1	11·9	+ 2·5	+ 1·3	26·1	+ 4·9	+ 0·9
500	Construction (d)	..	..	87·0 (e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·0	+12·9	+ 9·4

(a) The references are to the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, published in 1958.

(b) The figures include all sales made by the whole business covered by the return, including those made for them by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them, and any new building work, machinery or other capital items produced within the business for its own use. The value of any goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process is also included. The value of goods transferred from one unit to another within the business covered by the return is excluded as far as possible. The figures, especially those for all manufacturing industries, include duplication to the extent that goods are sold by one business unit to another within the same industry group.

(c) Including stocks held outside the United Kingdom and stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring; stocks held by subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas are excluded.

(d) Private firms only.

(e) Stocks of materials, stores and fuel only.

Census of Production Results for 1961 (*Continued*)

Fixed Capital Expenditure (a)

TABLE 2 (ESTIMATES FOR ALL FIRMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM) £ million

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading (b)	Industry groups		Total (net)	New building work	Vehicles		Plant, machinery and other capital equipment	
					Acquired	Disposed of	Acquired	Disposed of
	All manufacturing industries	1958	921·6	246·6	75·5	23·2	649·0	26·3
		1959	867·2	219·9	82·5	27·5	611·9	19·6
		1960	1,020·9	260·0	102·8	32·4	713·1	22·8
		1961	1,239·4	317·5	100·4	31·8	879·4	26·1
211-219, 229	Food industries	1958	74·3	22·1	13·9	3·5	43·3	1·6
		1959	66·2	18·1	13·8	4·2	39·6	1·1
		1960	73·7	19·7	17·2	5·5	44·1	1·8
		1961	75·7	20·5	16·6	5·7	46·2	1·9
231, 239	Drink industries	1958	31·8	15·6	4·3	3·9	13·2	0·4
		1959	33·8	16·1	4·9	1·1	14·3	0·4
		1960	46·0	22·8	6·2	1·4	18·8	0·5
		1961	58·5	27·3	6·9	1·2	26·1	0·6
240	Tobacco	1958	6·5	1·7	0·4	0·1	4·9	0·4
		1959	6·0	1·2	0·5	0·2	4·9	0·4
		1960	8·4	1·5	0·5	0·2	7·0	0·4
		1961	6·0	1·1	0·6	0·2	5·0	0·5
262	Mineral oil refining	1958	39·7	7·2½	0·4	—	32·2	0·1
		1959	23·4	3·4	0·2	—	20·1	0·3
		1960	15·3	3·9	0·2	0·1	11·5	0·2
		1961	23·6	4·4	0·4	—	18·8	—
274	Paint and printing ink	1958	6·3	2·4	1·5	0·6	3·0	0·1
		1959	5·7	2·0	1·7	0·7	2·8	0·1
		1960	5·3	1·8	1·7	0·7	2·6	0·1
		1961	4·8	1·4	1·5	0·6	2·6	0·1
261, 263, 271-273, 275-277	Other chemical and allied industries	1958	151·0	34·5	7·6	2·3	113·7	2·5
		1959	138·8	27·7	7·5	2·5	107·6	1·5
		1960	128·8	28·7	8·8	2·9	95·8	1·6
		1961	162·3	34·8	9·5	3·1	122·5	1·5
311, 312, 313	Metal manufacture – iron and steel	1958	128·5	18·2	2·3	0·5	109·5	1·0
		1959	111·7	15·0	1·8	0·6	96·4	0·9
		1960	167·1	27·1	2·7	0·7	139·1	1·1
		1961	230·1	38·6	2·7	0·7	191·2	1·7
321, 322	Metal manufacture – light metals, copper, brass and other base metals	1958	15·0	3·4	1·0	0·3	11·4	0·4
		1959	18·3	4·2	1·1	0·3	13·6	0·3
		1960	21·6	4·7	1·4	0·4	16·4	0·5
		1961	23·4	5·7	1·3	0·4	18·1	1·4
331-339, 341, 342, 349	Mechanical engineering	1958	87·9	26·9	8·1	2·6	61·9	6·4
		1959	77·5	22·8	8·7	3·2	52·1	3·0
		1960	97·5	25·2	11·0	3·7	67·8	2·8
		1961	115·2	34·7	11·0	3·4	76·5	3·7
351,352	Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, watches and clocks	1958	10·0	3·8	0·9	0·3	5·8	0·2
		1959	9·6	3·7	1·0	0·4	5·5	0·2
		1960	10·1	2·9	1·2	0·4	6·6	0·2
		1961	12·1	4·3	1·4	0·5	7·0	0·1
361-365, 369	Electrical engineering	1958	57·0	18·8	4·1	1·0	36·8	1·6
		1959	57·3	17·8	4·5	1·3	37·2	0·9
		1960	67·1	18·6	6·0	1·6	45·3	1·3
		1961	69·1	21·8	5·7	1·7	45·6	2·2
370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1958	19·6	9·8	0·5	0·1	10·1	0·7
		1959	19·5	9·8	0·4	0·2	9·8	0·2
		1960	14·8	6·4	0·6	0·1	8·2	0·4
		1961	12·0	4·7	0·5	0·2	7·3	0·2
381	Motor vehicles	1958	44·0	13·4	1·7	0·5	30·8	1·4
		1959	40·0	7·4	2·0	0·6	31·8	0·6
		1960	55·4	17·4	3·2	0·9	37·2	1·5
		1961	85·4	25·7	2·5	0·9	58·9	0·8
383	Aircraft	1958	17·9	8·3	0·6	0·2	9·9	0·7
		1959	20·9	12·7	0·8	0·4	8·6	0·7
		1960	17·3	5·2	1·2	0·3	11·7	0·5
		1961	16·5	3·0	0·8	0·2	13·5	0·6
382, 384, 385, 389	Other vehicles	1958	7·9	2·7	0·4	0·2	5·5	0·5
		1959	7·6	2·2	0·6	0·2	5·3	0·3
		1960	6·2	2·4	0·5	0·2	3·8	0·3
		1961	7·2	2·4	0·6	0·2	4·7	0·3
391-396, 399	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1958	30·3	8·8	4·7	1·9	19·9	1·2
		1959	36·0	7·8	5·2	1·9	25·9	1·0
		1960	41·7	9·0	5·9	2·1	29·8	0·9
		1961	53·0	13·9	6·0	2·0	36·8	1·8
412, 413, 423	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	1958	14·2	2·3	1·1	0·4	12·5	1·3
		1959	16·6	4·4	1·4	0·5	13·3	2·4
		1960	20·6	3·4	1·7	0·6	18·0	1·9
		1961	25·5	3·1	1·7	0·7	23·2	1·9
414	Wool	1958	8·2	1·8	1·0	0·4	6·1	0·3
		1959	9·0	1·9	1·3	0·6	6·6	0·3
		1960	11·1	2·3	1·6	0·6	8·3	0·5
		1961	12·4	2·9	1·3	0·5	9·4	0·7
411, 415-419, 421, 422, 429	Other textile industries	1958	29·9	6·6	2·2	0·8	23·9	2·0
		1959	27·9	5·6	2·5	1·0	21·8	1·1
		1960	36·6	8·8	3·2	1·2	26·9	1·1
		1961	47·8	10·7	3·1	1·3	36·5	1·2

(*Continued on next page*)

Census of Production Results for 1961 (*Continued*)

Fixed Capital Expenditure (a) (*Continued*)

TABLE 2 *contd.* £ million

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading (b)	Industry groups		Total (net)	New building work	Vehicles		Plant, machinery and other capital equipment	
					Acquired	Disposed of	Acquired	Disposed of
431-433	Leather, leather goods and fur	1958	1·8	0·4	0·5	0·2	1·2	0·1
		1959	2·2	0·6	0·7	0·3	1·4	0·2
		1960	2·8	0·9	0·7	0·2	1·6	0·1
		1961	3·2	0·9	0·7	0·2	2·0	0·1
441-446, 449	Clothing	1958	6·8	2·1	2·4	1·1	3·6	0·2
		1959	7·6	2·3	2·7	1·2	4·0	0·3
		1960	9·8	2·9	3·3	1·2	5·1	0·3
		1961	11·8	4·5	2·9	1·2	5·9	0·2
450	Footwear	1958	2·7	0·6	0·6	0·2	1·9	0·1
		1959	3·2	0·5	0·7	0·3	2·5	0·1
		1960	4·9	1·4	0·9	0·4	3·1	0·1
		1961	5·0	1·7	0·7	0·3	2·9	0·1
461-464, 469	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement and miscellaneous building materials	1958	32·9	9·2	4·3	1·1	21·0	0·6
		1959	30·1	7·9	5·3	1·2	18·6	0·5
		1960	42·9	11·1	6·4	1·5	27·2	0·6
		1961	54·3	16·3	6·9	1·4	33·6	1·0
471-475, 479	Timber, furniture, etc.	1958	10·0	3·2	3·7	1·2	4·7	0·5
		1959	14·2	4·3	5·1	1·5	7·0	0·6
		1960	17·0	6·3	6·1	1·8	7·0	0·6
		1961	14·9	5·8	4·8	1·5	6·4	0·5
481	Paper and board	1958	27·6	6·6	0·6	0·2	20·8	0·3
		1959	19·3	4·5	0·9	0·2	14·3	0·2
		1960	19·2	3·9	1·2	0·2	14·5	0·2
		1961	24·9	6·4	1·3	0·4	17·8	0·3
482, 483, 486, 489	Paper products, printing and publishing	1958	37·7	11·2	4·5	1·7	24·8	1·1
		1959	40·7	11·4	4·7	1·9	27·6	1·1
		1960	48·7	14·2	6·2	2·3	33·2	2·5
		1961	51·8	13·7	5·6	2·1	36·5	1·8
491	Rubber and rubber products	1958	12·3	2·6	1·1	0·4	9·3	0·2
		1959	11·7	2·4	1·1	0·4	9·2	0·6
		1960	14·1	3·3	1·3	0·4	10·3	0·4
		1961	13·3	2·8	1·3	0·5	10·0	0·3
492-496, 499	Other manufacturing industries	1958	9·9	2·3	1·2	0·5	7·3	0·4
		1959	12·4	2·2	1·5	0·6	9·8	0·4
		1960	16·9	4·1	1·9	0·6	12·0	0·4
		1961	19·7	4·3	1·9	0·7	14·5	0·3
500	Construction (c)	1958	60·6	8·1	30·8	10·3	36·7	4·7
		1959	61·4	8·1	33·4	11·1	35·0	4·0
		1960	69·2	8·9	40·9	12·5	36·9	5·0
		1961	83·7	10·0	46·8	13·5	46·4	6·0

(a) Capital expenditure covers acquisitions for use in the United Kingdom of new and secondhand plant, machinery and vehicles, and new building work (excluding site values).
(b) The references are to the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, published in 1958.
(c) Private firms only.

For manufacturing industry as a whole, purchases amounted to £56 million (£48 million in 1960) and sales to £41 million (£43 million in 1960).

Stocks and Work in progress

Table 1 shows that the value of stocks and work in progress held by manufacturing industry rose by £318 million, or by 5½ per cent., during 1961. This is not the same thing as the value of the physical increase in stocks during the year as no deduction has been made for the element of stock appreciation included in the figures. During 1961 the value of goods on hand for sale increased by £117 million (or 8 per cent.); the value of work in progress rose by £138 million (or 7 per cent.); and the value of materials stores and fuel rose by £63 million (or 3 per cent). The largest percentage increase in stocks, 15 per cent., was recorded in the relatively small industry group covering Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, watches and clocks. Increases of about a tenth were also recorded in Mechanical engineering, Drink industries, Electrical engineering and Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. Only Timber and furniture, etc. showed a fall in stocks, the decrease, however, being negligible.

Sales and Work done

Table 1 also shows that the value of sales and work done* by manufacturing industry as a whole was 2.8 per cent. higher in 1961 than in 1960. If allowance is made for the increase in manufacturers' stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress being smaller in 1961 than in 1960, the value of manufacturing industry's output appears to have risen by 2.4 per cent. between the two years. This increase corresponds very closely to the increase of 0.3 per cent. in the output of manufacturing industry (as measured by the Index of Industrial Production) and the increase of 2.3 per cent. in the wholesale prices of manufactured products, taken together. The two sets of figures are, of course, not precisely comparable, partly because the figures in Table 1 for sales and work done include an unknown amount of duplication (goods sold by one business to another within manufacturing industry would be counted twice or more), and also because the census figures include sales of merchanted goods.

* As defined in footnote (b) to Table 1.

Nature of the Census

The Census of Production for 1961 was the third in the present series of simplified annual censuses. The Census for 1961, like those for 1959 and 1960, was a census of business units and the questions asked were limited to three items only—the value of goods sold and work done; stocks and work in progress; and fixed capital expenditure. (For the construction industry information about employment was collected in place of sales and work done). The Census for 1961 was a sample inquiry and details of the sample are set out below. Firms which had already provided the Board of Trade with quarterly figures of capital expenditure and of stocks during the year were not asked to complete a census return. They were, however, required to make a special return of their sales and work done, which are not included in their quarterly returns.

The particulars which were obtained were of sales direct to the public to supplement the information to be provided by the Census of Distribution for 1961 will be published with the preliminary results of the Census of Distribution early next year.

Nature of the Estimates

The estimates in Tables 1 and 2 relate to all firms in the United Kingdom. The estimates for 1959 are based on returns from firms contributing to the Board of Trade's monthly and quarterly inquiries

Census of Production Results for 1961 *(Continued)*

into stocks and capital expenditure, together with returns from all other business units in Great Britain employing 25 persons or more, and returns from a full census of firms in Northern Ireland. Businesses employing fewer than 25 persons were not covered by the Census for 1959 and estimates for them were made by assuming that they accounted for the same proportion of each industry group as in 1958. (In the Census for 1958 limited information was collected from firms employing fewer than 25 persons, and for manufacturing industry as a whole they accounted for 6 per cent. of total employment). The estimates for 1960 and 1961 are similarly based except that for both these years only a sample of other business units in Great Britain were included.

For manufacturing industries, the sample of business units employing 25 persons or more included in the Census for 1961 was as follows:—

Sales in 1959 of:
£750,000 or more—one-in-one
£250,000 to £749,999—one-in-three
less than £250,000—one-in-ten

Businesses employing fewer than 25 persons were not covered.

For the construction industry, the sample of business units was based on the sum of stocks held at the beginning and end of 1959 as follows:—

Sum of stocks in 1959 of:
£15,000 or more—one-in-one
£5,000 to £14,999—one-in-five
less than £5,000—one-in-twenty

Businesses employing fewer than 25 persons were not covered.

Overall, the sampling fraction worked out at about one-in-four of businesses employing 25 persons or more. In addition, returns were required from firms added to the register of businesses since the Census for 1959 was taken, and from firms that failed to make satisfactory returns in the Census for 1959.

The estimates of capital expenditure in 1958 shown in Table 2 have been adjusted, as far as possible, to a business unit basis comparable with the estimates for the later years. The adjustment from an establishment basis to a business unit basis was made by substituting the figures of capital expenditure by firms providing quarterly returns on a business unit basis during 1958 for their figures on an establishment basis returned in the Census of Production for 1958.

A full description of the difference between information returned on an establishment basis and that returned on a business unit basis was included in the article on the results of the Census of Production for 1959 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 2, 1960.

Year of Return

Firms were asked to provide figures for the calendar year 1961, estimated figures being used where necessary; but if figures were not available for this period, their return could be made for a business year ending on any date from April 6, 1961 to April 5, 1962. This follows the practice of previous censuses. On the other hand, the monthly and quarterly returns of stocks and of capital expenditure incorporated in the census figures related almost wholly to the calender year 1961. These quarterly returns account for about sixty per cent. of the totals for manufacturing industry.

Definition of 'Business Unit'

The 'business unit' covers the whole of a business—a company or a group of companies, but excluding any subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas. Where, however, a firm was engaged in a number of quite distinct activities, which were carried on as separate businesses and in different industry groups, separate returns for each main activity or division were required. The business unit differs from the establishment (the traditional statistical unit used in the Census of Production), which in most cases comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine).

The business unit is a more satisfactory unit than the establishment for collecting information about fixed capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress, because the figures returned are complete and nothing is left out, and returns can be given more easily. The census figures include, for example, stocks held abroad (other than by subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas), and stocks held by separate selling organizations, most of which would not be covered in a traditional census of establishments (like, for example, the Census for 1954 or 1958). They also include fixed capital expenditure, at head offices and at places where ancillary activities are carried on (e.g. laboratories and building maintenance departments), which may not always have been included in census returns made on an establishment basis.

Retail Stocks in October

THE VALUE of retail stocks increased seasonally in October and is estimated to have been 6 per cent. higher than a year earlier compared with increases of 4 and 5 per cent. in recent months.

Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)
Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144		
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6		
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices.												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133		
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	—1	nil	+2	+1	+3		

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958).

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AND AT OFFICES AS QUOTED ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Assets and Liabilities of Hire Purchase Finance Companies in the Third Quarter of 1962

An article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 19, 1962, outlined the results of the first of a new series of quarterly surveys of selected assets and liabilities of hire purchase finance companies. The present article is the second in the series and gives figures for the third quarter of 1962 and provides some new information about the sources from which the companies obtain finance. The December issue of the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin includes an article about the sources of funds of hire purchase finance companies, 1958-1962.

BETWEEN THE END of June and the end of September there seems to have been little change in the pattern of assets and liabilities of hire purchase finance companies. Hire-purchase, credit sale and other credit instalments outstanding, which had fallen in the first quarter of 1962 but remained stable between March and June, fell by a further £5 million to £647 million at the end of September. Other advances and loans, assets with financial institutions and holdings of securities were slightly lower than they were three months earlier. In total, selected assets of the companies at £82 million at the end of September were about 1 per cent. lower than at the end of June.

During the first six months of 1962 there was a sharp fall in the trade is virtually complete (as, for example, is the case for the insurance industry), an annual inquiry is not taken and the figures in Table 1 are derived from the voluntary quarterly inquiry. Comments on revisions to the quarterly estimates of industry's stocks and fixed capital expenditure, made in the light of the annual inquiries and the census of production for 1961, are published this week in articles presenting the provisional estimates for the third quarter of 1962.

Scope and method of the inquiries

A wide range of trades has been covered by each of the annual inquiries so far held, the more important being wholesale and retail distribution; transport; property companies; entertainment; catering, hotels, etc.; and motor distributors, garages, and filling stations. The scope of the inquiry for 1961 is shown below by the industry headings in Tables 1 and 2. Retail distribution and certain closely related service trades were covered by a Census of Distribution, and comparable information on these trades will be published next year as part of the Census Report.

The inquiry for 1961 was taken on a sample basis, except for taxi-cab and private car hire operators, air transport companies, and bus and coach operators, with 25 or more vehicles, which were covered in full. Returns related to 'business units', that is to say, they generally covered the whole of the business of a firm or group of companies (excluding any subsidiaries mainly operating overseas). Where, however, a firm or group was engaged in a number of quite different activities, separate returns for each main activity or division were required where possible. Returns made by firms on a voluntary basis for the quarterly inquiries have been used as far as possible in compiling the annual figures.

Results

The extension of the annual inquiry since 1959 to include unincorporated businesses in the wholesale trades, catering and bus and coach services has made it possible to publish estimates of fixed capital expenditure in these trades for all businesses in the United Kingdom. These are given in Table 1, which also includes estimates for all businesses for some trades covered solely by the quarterly inquiries into capital expenditure. Estimates are included also for property owning where it is known that the unincorporated sector is negligible, and for part of road passenger transport where estimates for unincorporated businesses in the car hire trades have been added.

Table 3 shows estimates of total stocks for the wholesale trades at the end of 1959, the latest date for which substantially complete figures were collected, and of changes in the level of stocks in subsequent years.

*The distributive and service trades broadly comprise all economic activities outside agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing industry, gas, electricity and water.

are thought to include some liabilities under acceptances granted to customers. Deposits fell by £7 million to £370 million after rising steadily during the first six months of the year, but other borrowing (net of cash and bank balances) and companies' own issued capital and reserves rose very slightly.

Sources of Funds of Finance Companies

The inquiry included questions about detailed sources of funds of finance companies at the end of June and at the end of September, and all of the 94 companies included in the inquiry were able to provide this information about their borrowing other than on deposit, all except about a dozen of the respondents were also able

704	Sea transport	1960	0·6	161·1	—	161·7
		1961	0·4	131·8	—	132·2
		1959	15·6	16·5	23·8	55·9
810	Wholesale distribution	1960	16·1	18·7	24·4	59·2
		1961	17·8	19·3	21·4	58·5
831	Dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies) (wholesale or retail)	1959	2·7	9·8	3·4	15·9
		1960	2·7	11·0	3·2	16·9
		1961	3·9	11·5	4·3	19·7
832	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1959	3·0	5·4	6·3	14·7
		1960	3·2	6·1	8·3	17·6
		1961	3·9	5·4	10·4	21·8
860·1	Insurance	1959	12·1	0·8	1·4	14·7
		1960	18·5	1·0	1·7	21·2
		1961	26·3	1·0	2·1	29·5
860·2 (part)	Banking and bill discounting	1959	9·1	0·2	3·2	12·5
		1960	8·8	0·3	2·9	12·0
		1961	12·8	0·3	4·4	17·5
860·4 (part)	Property owning	1959	38·7	0·5	0·8	40
		1960	52·3	0·6	1·0	54
		1961	75·0	0·6	1·4	77·0
884	Catering, hotels, etc.	1959	9·6	3·2	8·4	21·2
		1960	14·0	3·5	9·9	27·4
		1961	17·1	3·2	11·4	31·7

(n.a.) Not available.

Fixed Capital Expenditure in Certain Service Trades 1959-1961

Companies Incorporated in Great Britain (a)

TABLE 2. £ million

Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Heading	Industry	Year	Fixed Capital Expenditure			
			New Building work	Vehicles	Other	Total
703	Road haulage contracting	1959	2·5	21·0	1·5	24·9
		1960	2·8	26·4	1·8	31·0
		1961	5·3	29·0	4·0	38·3
706	Air transport	1959	—	1·9	0·2	2·1
		1960	0·1	1·6	0·3	2·0
		1961	0·2	1·1	0·4	1·7
881	Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc.	1959	2·8	0·9	19·5	23·3
		1960	3·9	0·7	13·8	18·4
		1961	7·1	0·7	11·6	19·4
887	Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	1959	7·7	2·9	4·5	15·1
		1960	13·3	4·5	4·9	22·7
		1961	14·1	4·2	5·5	23·8

(a) Including Co-operative Societies.

Assets and Liabilities of H.P. Companies (*Continued*)

to detailed sources (banks, other financial institutions, non-financial companies, other residents and overseas) in the proportions shown by the aggregated returns of those of the 94 companies in the present inquiry which provided this information. The figures, apart from those relating to hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding, are subject to fairly wide margins of uncertainty and small quarter to quarter changes in the figures may not be significant.

Hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding relates to all agreements in force which have been entered into in the names of the finance companies **plus** the amounts outstanding on agreements discounted with the finance companies by retailers.

Assets with the United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks. Respondents were asked to make returns for the "operating unit" (i.e. branch, company or group of companies) for which monthly returns of hire purchase business are made to the Board of Trade (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962, for the latest statistics in these series) and to include in the return assets with or liabilities to other companies or branches in the group.

When the annual inquiry was first begun the register of companies was the only available register of businesses in the distributive and service trades. This is still so for some service trades, and in Table 2 the figures relate only to companies in Great Britain. Estimates for unincorporated businesses must be added to these figures to arrive at the total capital expenditure for all firms in each trade. Such estimates, however, cannot accurately be made for each kind of business and for this reason are not given here. But analyses of trading profits and depreciation allowances, made by the Board of Inland Revenue, provide some indication of the proportion of the private sector which is accounted for by unincorporated businesses and enable estimates of total fixed capital formation to be made for these trades in the national accounts. These proportions vary, of course, for different kinds of business: they are, for example, much higher in road haulage contracting, where unincorporated businesses are numerous and important in total, than in cinemas, theatres, radio, etc., where unincorporated

Export List, 1963

A REVISED EDITION of the Export List for articles of merchandise produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands and exported therefrom, is being published for use as from January 1, 1963. Copies of the List may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 10s. Exporters and Agents are advised to place immediate orders.

The order and grouping of the headings in the List have been revised following a decision (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 27, 1962) to classify the external trade statistics of the United Kingdom within the framework of the Standard International Classification, *Revised*, of the United Nations (S.I.T.C., Revised), which provides headings corresponding directly with those of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. In general, each heading in the Export List will be related to a specific Brussels Tariff heading, as shown in heavy type in Part 3 of H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff for imports. Thus the precision of definition available from the Interpretative Rules and Notes contained in H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff, together with the Explanatory Notes to the Brussels Nomenclature, can be applied in the determination of the correct classification of any article or commodity.

Revision of the Export List headings to accord with the S.I.T.C., Revised, has in many cases necessitated alterations to the coverage of the commodity headings. The number of headings has been considerably increased overall but some headings which were distinguished separately in the 1962 Export List have been discontinued. The Classes and Divisions of the 1962 List have also been replaced by Sections and Divisions in conformity with the groupings of the S.I.T.C., Revised.

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in October

SALES by Wholesale Textile Houses rose again in October and also showed an increase of 2 per cent. over sales a year earlier, compared with decreases in each of the four preceding months.

The value of stocks at end-October was 3 per cent. lower than a year earlier.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 4444).

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (Average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a year Earlier

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)	Value of Stocks (at end-month)

work includes, besides the construction of new buildings, the extension or improvement of old buildings (including fixtures, e.g. lifts and heating systems) and expenditure on site preparation and other civil engineering work. The purchase of newly-constructed buildings is also included and so are architects' and surveyors' fees, legal charges, stamp duties, commissions, etc. Expenditure on vehicles includes ships and aircraft as well as motor vehicles and is shown net, that is after deducting amounts received from vehicles disposed of during the year. Other capital expenditure includes plant and machinery and other capital equipment (e.g. office furniture) and is also shown net.

Year of Return

Firms were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year but if this was not their year of account a return for a business year ending on any date from April 6, in the year of inquiry to April 5, in the following year was accepted.

Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods, 1963

A REVISED EDITION of the 'Statistical Classification for Imported Goods and for Re-exported Goods' is being issued for use on and after January 1, 1963, for the guidance of users of the statistics. This classification sets out the descriptions (and related code numbers) within the framework of the S.I.T.C., Revised, under which the goods imported into, or re-exported from, the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands are classified for the purposes of the published external trade statistics.

Copies may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 10s. All information about statistical requirements on import entries, the forms to be used, etc., is contained in H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff.

The necessary alterations to Part 3 (Schedule of Duties) of the Tariff consequent on revision of the Statistical Key will be covered by Tariff Amendment No. 48 to be issued shortly.

Commonwealth Economic Committee

The Annual report of the Commonwealth Economic Committee for 1961-62 is now available: Copies: H.M. Stationery Office or the Executive Secretary, CEC Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d. by post).

Dairy Equipment Directory

The fourth edition of 'British Dairy Equipment' is now available. Applications for copies to the Secretary, Dairy Engineers' Association, 14 Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1.

Census of Production Results for 1961

THE RESULTS of the Census of Production for 1961 presented in this article show that in 1961 fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry rose by over 21 per cent. to £1,239 million and that the value of stocks and work in progress increased by £318 million or 5½ per cent.

These results closely confirm earlier estimates published in the *Board of Trade Journal* and the National Income Blue Book for 1962, which were based on returns from firms contributing to voluntary monthly and quarterly inquiries. The earlier estimates put manufacturing industry's fixed capital expenditure at £1,276 million and the rise in the value of stocks at £310 million. There are, however, more appreciable differences between the census results and the figures previously published for individual industry groups within manufacturing industry. The differences in the capital expenditure figures are commented on in the article on page 1214 and the differences in the stock figures are dealt with in an article on page 1217.

Fixed Capital Expenditure

The detailed estimates in Table 2 (which include minor revisions to previously published totals for 1959 and 1960 arising out of corrections received to returns made for other chemical and allied industries) show that fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry, having fallen from £922 million in 1958 to £867 million in 1959, rose to £1,021 million in 1960 and to £1,239 million in 1961 – a rise of 18 per cent. in 1960 followed by a rise of 21 per cent. in 1961. On average the prices of fixed capital assets went up by 1 per cent. in 1960 and by 3½ per cent. in 1961 so that the increased expenditures in 1960 and 1961 represent a roughly equal percentage increase in investment in real terms in both years. Compared with 1960, expenditure on new building work was 22 per cent. higher and expenditure (net) on plant and machinery was 24 per cent. higher; net expenditure on vehicles, however, was 2½ per cent. lower, but this is a relatively small investment item for manufacturing industry. Twenty-two of the 28 manufacturing industry groups in Table 2 show higher capital expenditure in 1961 than in 1960, the largest percentage increases being in Motor vehicles and Mineral oil refining, both of which had increases of 54 per cent. Eight other industry groups – including Iron and steel, which with an increase of £63 million accounted for 29 per cent. of the total rise in manufacturing industry's capital expenditure – showed increases above the average of 21 per cent. The largest percentage falls in capital expenditure were recorded by Tobacco which went down by 29 per cent. and Shipbuilding and marine engineering which went down by 19 per cent. Capital expenditure in Timber and furniture, etc. was 12 per cent. lower than in 1960, and three more industry groups recorded falls of less than 10 per cent.

Fixed capital expenditure by the Construction industry increased from £69 million in 1960 to £84 million in 1961. This represents an increase of 21 per cent., the same as for manufacturing industry.

As in the Censuses for 1959 and 1960, firms were again asked to give particulars of their purchases and sales of land and existing buildings.

(*Text Continued on page* 1224)

Sales, Stocks and Work in Progress

TABLE 1. (ESTIMATES FOR ALL FIRMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM) £ million

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading (a)	Industry groups	Sales and work done (b)		Stocks and work in progress (c)									
				Total			Goods on hand for sale			Work in progress			Materials, stores and fuel		
		1960	1961	End of 1959	Changes during year		End of 1959	Changes during year		End of 1959	Changes during year		End of 1959	Changes during year	
					1960	1961		1960	1961		1960	1961		1960	1961
	All manufacturing industries	24,488	25,181	5,048	+598	+318	1,243	+189	+117	1,825	+169	+138	1,980	+240	+63
211-219, 229	Food industries	2,380·8	2,451·0	309·6	+ 9·8	+ 6·9	123·4	+10·1	+ 2·8	14·8	— 0·7	+ 1·1	171·4	+ 0·4	+ 3·1
231, 239	Drink industries	1,067·9	1,127·2	193·3	+17·7	+24·0	46·9	+ 3·9	+ 8·7	101·9	+11·2	+11·7	44·6	+ 2·6	+ 3·6
240	Tobacco	1,038·0	1,093·6	216·7	+17·8	+ 2·7	20·5	+ 0·4	+ 3·3	32·1	+ 3·9	+ 1·1	164·1	+13·5	— 1·7
262	Mineral oil refining	482·8	498·2	97·4	— 1·4	+ 1·5	38·9	— 4·6	+ 3·0	11·4	— 0·9	— 0·6	47·1	+ 4·1	— 0·9
274	Paint and printing ink	184·2	186·6	32·4	+ 3·2	+ 0·1	16·8	+ 1·8	+ 0·7	2·1	+ 0·2	— 0·0	13·5	+ 1·2	— 0·6
261, 263, 271-273, 275-277	Other chemical and allied industries	2,044·3	2,082·8	318·0	+38·4	+13·8	153·2	+24·6	+ 8·2	29·8	+ 1·6	+ 2·9	135·1	+12·2	+ 2·7
311, 312, 313	Metal manufacture – iron and steel	1,658·4	1,604·5	285·3	+54·7	+ 8·2	44·9	+ 9·4	+ 4·7	94·0	+17·2	+ 3·3	146·4	+28·1	+ 0·3
321, 322	Metal manufacture – light metals, copper, brass and other base metals	656·0	641·8	107·4	+22·2	+ 4·2	24·0	+ 4·3	+ 5·8	37·9	+ 6·9	+ 0·6	45·2	+11·0	— 2·1
331-339, 341, 342,349	Mechanical engineering	2,451·6	2,654·4	781·5	+74·4	+100·4	126·2	+14·8	+18·2	466·8	+21·7	+56·2	188·7	+37·9	+26·1
351, 352	Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, watches and clocks	216·0	234·6	57·0	+10·2	+10·0	14·7	+ 2·5	+ 4·5	21·4	+ 2·0	+ 3·2	20·9	+ 5·6	+ 2·3
361-365, 369	Electrical engineering	1,561·9	1,682·3	514·5	+80·4	+64·4	120·8	+22·1	+ 9·8	245·1	+40·9	+41·5	148·6	+17·4	+13·1
370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	454·5	450·7	67·9	— 1·1	+ 1·9	1·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·1	45·3	— 0·9	+ 1·9	21·2	— 0·3	— 0·1
381	Motor vehicles	1,538·6	1,439·5	255·4	+82·1	+ 2·7	69·3	+44·8	—13·8	91·5	+20·7	+ 9·8	94·6	+16·6	+ 6·7
383	Aircraft	551·7	584·6	373·9	+ 9·2	+ 1·5	19·6	— 0·8	+ 2·9	319·2	+ 7·6	— 4·2	35·0	+ 2·3	+ 2·9
382, 384, 385, 389	Other vehicles	278·5	276·3	97·9	+ 9·2	+ 7·3	6·7	+ 1·2	— 0·4	31·2	+ 1·0	— 1·9	60·0	+ 7·0	+ 9·6
391-396, 399	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,346·0	1,428·1	200·6	+40·0	+15·5	50·5	+ 5·8	+ 7·9	49·1	+11·7	+ 6·2	100·9	+22·5	+ 1·4
412, 413, 423	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	655·7	651·8	132·7	+11·4	+ 3·4	50·3	+ 2·6	+10·0	31·8	+ 4·0	— 0·2	50·5	+ 4·8	—26·4
414	Wool	568·2	559·5	166·6	— 1·8	+ 1·1	41·0	+ 0·9	+ 3·7	41·0	+ 1·2	— 1·1	84·7	— 3·9	— 1·5
411, 415-419, 421, 422, 429	Other textile industries	806·6	849·1	155·4	+27·8	+ 6·2	56·8	+12·5	+ 6·8	32·6	+ 5·1	+ 0·7	66·0	+10·2	— 1·3
431-433	Leather, leather goods and fur	185·5	184·3	43·2	— 1·4	+ 0·2	13·2	— 0·6	+ 0·5	13·3	— 0·5	— 0·5	16·7	— 0·3	+ 0·2
441-446, 449	Clothing	653·7	683·7	107·2	+14·3	+ 6·2	33·8	+ 3·3	+ 6·2	17·7	+ 2·3	+ 0·5	55·7	+ 8·6	— 0·5
450	Footwear	228·5	232·3	40·2	— 0·5	+ 1·9	15·7	+ 0·4	+ 2·2	7·2	+ 0·1	— 0·3	17·2	— 1·0	— 0·0
461-464, 469	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement and miscellaneous building materials	680·2	717·8	90·8	+12·5	+11·0	32·8	+ 5·0	+ 4·7	14·7	+ 2·1	+ 1·0	43·3	+ 5·4	+ 5·3
471-475, 479	Timber, furniture, etc.	642·0	649·0	107·5	+20·1	— 0·1	20·5	+ 4·7	+ 1·0	23·4	+ 3·8	+ 0·7	63·6	+11·6	— 1·7
481	Paper and board	408·9	420·9	59·9	+10·2	+ 5·0	18·1	+ 2·7	+ 3·3	3·0	+ 0·7	— 0·3	38·8	+ 6·8	+ 1·9
482, 483, 486, 489	Paper products, printing and publishing	1,072·0	1,106·4	117·1	+17·6	+11·6	30·9	+ 6·1	+ 5·8	27·4	+ 3·4	+ 3·2	58·9	+ 8·0	+ 2·6
491	Rubber and rubber products	315·9	312·7	57·1	+ 9·5	+ 1·2	28·5	+ 6·7	+ 3·6	7·4	+ 0·7	+ 0·1	21·2	+ 2·1	— 2·5
492-496, 499	Other manufacturing industries	360·3	376·5	61·0	+11·4	+ 5·3	23·0	+ 4·0	+ 3·1	11·9	+ 2·5	+ 1·3	26·1	+ 4·9	+ 0·9
500	Construction (d)	..	..	87·0 (e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·0	+12·9	+ 9·4

(a) The references are to the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, published in 1958.
(b) The figures include all sales made by the whole business covered by the return, including those made for them by outworkers or by other firms from materials given out to them, and any new building work, machinery or other capital items produced within the business for its own use. The value of any goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process is also included. The value of goods transferred from one unit to another within the business covered by the return is excluded as far as possible. The figures, especially those for all manufacturing industries, include duplication to the extent that goods are sold by one business unit to another within the same industry group.
(c) Including stocks held outside the United Kingdom and stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring; stocks held by subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas are excluded.
(d) Private firms only.
(e) Stocks of materials, stores and fuel only.

Census of Production Results for 1961 (*Continued*)

Fixed Capital Expenditure (a)

TABLE 2 (ESTIMATES FOR ALL FIRMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM) £ million

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading (b)	Industry groups		Total (net)	New building work	Vehicles		Plant, machinery and other capital equipment	
					Acquired	Disposed of	Acquired	Disposed of
	All manufacturing industries	1958	921·6	246·6	75·5	23·2	649·0	26·3
		1959	867·2	219·9	82·5	27·5	611·9	19·6
		1960	1,020·9	260·0	102·8	32·4	713·1	22·8
		1961	1,239·4	317·5	100·4	31·8	879·4	26·1
211-219, 229	Food industries	1958	74·3	22·1	13·9	3·5	43·3	1·6
		1959	66·2	18·1	13·8	4·2	39·6	1·1
		1960	73·7	19·7	17·2	5·5	44·1	1·8
		1961	75·7	20·5	16·6	5·7	46·2	1·9
231, 239	Drink industries	1958	31·8	15·6	4·3	0·9	13·2	0·4
		1959	33·8	16·1	4·9	1·1	14·3	0·4
		1960	46·0	22·8	6·2	1·4	18·8	0·5
		1961	58·5	27·3	6·9	1·2	26·1	0·6
240	Tobacco	1958	6·5	1·7	0·4	0·1	4·9	0·4
		1959	6·0	1·2	0·5	0·2	4·9	0·4
		1960	8·4	1·5	0·5	0·2	7·0	0·4
		1961	6·0	1·1	0·6	0·2	5·0	0·5
262	Mineral oil refining	1958	39·7	7·2	0·4	—	32·2	0·1
		1959	23·4	3·4	0·2	—	20·1	0·3
		1960	15·3	3·9	0·2	0·1	11·5	0·2
		1961	23·6	4·4	0·4	—	18·8	—
274	Paint and printing ink	1958	6·3	2·4	1·5	0·6	3·0	0·1
		1959	5·7	2·0	1·7	0·7	2·8	0·1
		1960	5·3	1·8	1·7	0·7	2·6	0·1
		1961	4·8	1·4	1·5	0·6	2·6	0·1
261, 263, 271-273, 275-277	Other chemical and allied industries	1958	151·0	34·5	7·6	2·3	113·7	2·5
		1959	138·8	27·7	7·5	2·5	107·6	1·5
		1960	128·8	28·7	8·8	2·9	95·8	1·6
		1961	162·3	34·8	9·5	3·1	122·5	1·5
311, 312, 313	Metal manufacture – iron and steel	1958	128·5	18·2	2·3	0·5	109·5	1·0
		1959	111·7	15·0	1·8	0·6	96·4	0·9
		1960	167·1	27·1	2·7	0·7	139·1	1·1
		1961	230·1	38·6	2·7	0·7	191·2	1·7
321, 322	Metal manufacture – light metals, copper, brass and other base metals	1958	15·0	3·4	1·0	0·3	11·4	0·4
		1959	18·3	4·2	1·1	0·3	13·6	0·3
		1960	21·6	4·7	1·4	0·4	16·4	0·5
		1961	23·4	5·7	1·3	0·4	18·1	1·4
331-339, 341, 342, 349	Mechanical engineering	1958	87·9	26·9	8·1	2·6	61·9	6·4
		1959	77·5	22·8	8·7	3·2	52·1	3·0
		1960	97·5	25·2	11·0	3·7	67·8	2·8
		1961	115·2	34·7	11·0	3·4	76·5	3·7
351,352	Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, watches and clocks	1958	10·0	3·8	0·9	0·3	5·8	0·2
		1959	9·6	3·7	1·0	0·4	5·5	0·2
		1960	10·1	2·9	1·2	0·4	6·6	0·2
		1961	12·1	4·3	1·4	0·5	7·0	0·1
361-365, 369	Electrical engineering	1958	57·0	18·8	4·1	1·0	36·8	1·6
		1959	57·3	17·8	4·5	1·3	37·2	0·9
		1960	67·1	18·6	6·0	1·6	45·3	1·3
		1961	69·1	21·8	5·7	1·7	45·6	2·2
370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1958	19·6	9·8	0·5	0·1	10·1	0·7
		1959	19·5	9·8	0·4	0·2	9·8	0·2
		1960	14·8	6·4	0·6	0·1	8·2	0·4
		1961	12·0	4·7	0·5	0·2	7·3	0·2
381	Motor vehicles	1958	44·0	13·4	1·7	0·5	30·8	1·4
		1959	40·0	7·4	2·0	0·6	31·8	0·6
		1960	55·4	17·4	3·2	0·9	37·2	1·5
		1961	85·4	25·7	2·5	0·9	58·9	0·8
383	Aircraft	1958	17·9	8·3	0·6	0·2	9·9	0·7
		1959	20·9	12·7	0·8	0·4	8·6	0·7
		1960	17·3	5·2	1·2	0·3	11·7	0·5
		1961	16·5	3·0	0·8	0·2	13·5	0·6
382, 384, 385, 389	Other vehicles	1958	7·9	2·7	0·4	0·2	5·5	0·5
		1959	7·6	2·2	0·6	0·2	5·3	0·3
		1960	6·2	2·4	0·5	0·2	3·8	0·3
		1961	7·2	2·4	0·6	0·2	4·7	0·3
391-396, 399	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1958	30·3	8·8	4·7	1·9	19·9	1·2
		1959	36·0	7·8	5·2	1·9	25·9	1·0
		1960	41·7	9·0	5·9	2·1	29·8	0·9
		1961	53·0	13·9	6·0	2·0	36·8	1·8
412, 413, 423	Man-made fibres, cotton, etc.	1958	14·2	2·3	1·1	0·4	12·5	1·3
		1959	16·6	4·4	1·4	0·5	13·8	2·4
		1960	20·6	3·4	1·7	0·6	18·0	1·9
		1961	25·5	3·1	1·7	0·7	23·2	1·9
414	Wool	1958	8·2	1·8	1·0	0·4	6·1	0·3
		1959	9·0	1·9	1·3	0·6	6·6	0·3
		1960	11·1	2·3	1·6	0·6	8·3	0·5
		1961	12·4	2·9	1·3	0·5	9·4	0·7
411, 415-419, 421, 422, 429	Other textile industries	1958	29·9	6·6	2·2	0·8	23·9	2·0
		1959	27·9	5·6	2·5	1·0	21·8	1·1
		1960	36·6	8·8	3·2	1·2	26·9	1·1
		1961	47·8	10·7	3·1	1·3	36·5	1·2

(*Continued on next page*)

Census of Production Results for 1961 (*Continued*)

Fixed Capital Expenditure (a) (*Continued*)

TABLE 2 *contd.* £ million

Standard Industrial Classification minimum list heading (b)	Industry groups		Total (net)	New building work	Vehicles		Plant, machinery and other capital equipment	
					Acquired	Disposed of	Acquired	Disposed of
431-433	Leather, leather goods and fur	1958	1·8	0·4	0·5	0·2	1·2	0·1
		1959	2·2	0·6	0·7	0·3	1·4	0·2
		1960	2·8	0·9	0·7	0·2	1·6	0·1
		1961	3·2	0·9	0·7	0·2	2·0	0·1
441-446, 449	Clothing	1958	6·8	2·1	2·4	1·1	3·6	0·2
		1959	7·6	2·3	2·7	1·2	4·0	0·3
		1960	9·8	2·9	3·3	1·2	5·1	0·3
		1961	11·8	4·5	2·9	1·2	5·9	0·2
450	Footwear	1958	2·7	0·6	0·6	0·2	1·9	0·1
		1959	3·2	0·5	0·7	0·3	2·5	0·1
		1960	4·9	1·4	0·9	0·4	3·1	0·1
		1961	5·0	1·7	0·7	0·3	2·9	0·1
461-464, 469	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement and miscellaneous building materials	1958	32·9	9·2	4·3	1·1	21·0	0·6
		1959	30·1	7·9	5·3	1·2	18·6	0·5
		1960	42·9	11·3	6·4	1·5	27·2	0·6
		1961	54·3	16·3	6·9	1·4	33·6	1·0
471-475, 479	Timber, furniture, etc.	1958	10·0	3·2	3·7	1·2	4·7	0·5
		1959	14·2	4·3	5·1	1·5	7·0	0·6
		1960	17·0	6·3	6·1	1·8	7·0	0·6
		1961	14·9	5·8	4·8	1·5	6·4	0·5
481	Paper and board	1958	27·6	6·6	0·6	0·2	20·8	0·3
		1959	19·3	4·5	0·9	0·2	14·3	0·2
		1960	19·2	3·9	1·2	0·2	14·5	0·2
		1961	24·9	6·4	1·3	0·4	17·8	0·3
482, 483, 486, 489	Paper products, printing and publishing	1958	37·7	11·2	4·5	1·7	24·8	1·1
		1959	40·7	11·4	4·7	1·9	27·6	1·1
		1960	48·7	14·2	6·2	2·3	33·2	2·5
		1961	51·8	13·7	5·6	2·1	36·5	1·8
491	Rubber and rubber products	1958	12·3	2·6	1·1	0·4	9·3	0·2
		1959	11·7	2·4	1·1	0·4	9·2	0·6
		1960	14·1	3·3	1·3	0·4	10·3	0·4
		1961	13·3	2·8	1·3	0·5	10·0	0·3
492-496, 499	Other manufacturing industries	1958	9·9	2·3	1·2	0·5	7·3	0·4
		1959	12·4	2·2	1·5	0·6	9·8	0·4
		1960	16·9	4·1	1·9	0·6	12·0	0·4
		1961	19·7	4·3	1·9	0·7	14·5	0·3
500	Construction (c)	1958	60·6	8·1	30·8	10·3	36·7	4·7
		1959	61·4	8·1	33·4	11·1	35·0	4·0
		1960	69·2	8·9	40·9	12·5	36·9	5·0
		1961	83·7	10·0	46·8	13·5	46·4	6·0

(a) Capital expenditure covers acquisitions for use in the United Kingdom of new and secondhand plant, machinery and vehicles, and new building work (excluding site values).
(b) The references are to the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, published in 1958.
(c) Private firms only.

For manufacturing industry as a whole, purchases amounted to £56 million (£48 million in 1960) and sales to £41 million (£43 million in 1960).

Stocks and Work in progress

Table 1 shows that the value of stocks and work in progress held by manufacturing industry rose by £318 million, or by 5½ per cent., during 1961. This is not the same thing as the value of the physical increase in stocks during the year as no deduction has been made for the element of stock appreciation included in the figures. During 1961 the value of goods on hand for sale increased by £117 million (or 8 per cent.); the value of work in progress rose by £138 million (or 7 per cent.); and the value of materials stores and fuel rose by £63 million (or 3 per cent). The largest percentage increase in stocks, 15 per cent., was recorded in the relatively small industry group covering Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, watches and clocks. Increases of about a tenth were also recorded in Mechanical engineering, Drink industries, Electrical engineering and Bricks, pottery, glass, etc. Only Timber and furniture, etc. showed a fall in stocks, the decrease, however, being negligible.

Sales and Work done

Table 1 also shows that the value of sales and work done* by manufacturing industry as a whole was 2.8 per cent. higher in 1961 than in 1960. If allowance is made for the increase in manufacturers' stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress being smaller in 1961 than in 1960, the value of manufacturing industry's output appears to have risen by 2.4 per cent. between the two years. This increase corresponds very closely to the increase of 0.3 per cent. in the output of manufacturing industry (as measured by the Index of Industrial Production) and the increase of 2.3 per cent. in the wholesale prices of manufactured products, taken together. The two sets of figures are, of course, not precisely comparable, partly because the figures in Table 1 for sales and work done include an unknown amount of duplication (goods sold by one business to another within manufacturing industry would be counted twice or more), and also because the census figures include sales of merchanted goods.

* As defined in footnote (b) to Table 1.

Nature of the Census

The Census of Production for 1961 was the third in the present series of simplified annual censuses. The Census for 1961, like those for 1959 and 1960, was a census of business units and the questions asked were limited to three items only—the value of goods sold and work done; stocks and work in progress; and fixed capital expenditure. (For the construction industry information about employment was collected in place of sales and work done). The Census for 1961 was a sample inquiry and details of the sample are set out below. Firms which had already provided the Board of Trade with quarterly figures of capital expenditure and of stocks during the year were not asked to complete a census return. They were, however, required to make a special return of their sales and work done, which are not included in their quarterly returns.

The particulars which were obtained were of sales direct to the public to supplement the information to be provided by the Census of Distribution for 1961 will be published with the preliminary results of the Census of Distribution early next year.

Nature of the Estimates

The estimates in Tables 1 and 2 relate to all firms in the United Kingdom. The estimates for 1959 are based on returns from firms contributing to the Board of Trade's monthly and quarterly inquiries

Census of Production Results for 1961 (*Continued*)

into stocks and capital expenditure, together with returns from all other business units in Great Britain employing 25 persons or more, and returns from a full census of firms in Northern Ireland. Businesses employing fewer than 25 persons were not covered by the Census for 1959 and estimates for them were made by assuming that they accounted for the same proportion of each industry group as in 1958. (In the Census for 1958 limited information was collected from firms employing fewer than 25 persons, and for manufacturing industry as a whole they accounted for 6 per cent. of total employment). The estimates for 1960 and 1961 are similarly based except that for both these years only a sample of other business units in Great Britain were included.

For manufacturing industries, the sample of business units employing 25 persons or more included in the Census for 1961 was as follows:—

Sales in 1959 of:
£750,000 or more—one-in-one
£250,000 to £749,999—one-in-three
less than £250,000—one-in-ten

Businesses employing fewer than 25 persons were not covered.

For the construction industry, the sample of business units was based on the sum of stocks held at the beginning and end of 1959 as follows:—

Sum of stocks in 1959 of:
£15,000 or more—one-in-one
£5,000 to £14,999—one-in-five
less than £5,000—one-in-twenty

Businesses employing fewer than 25 persons were not covered.

Overall, the sampling fraction worked out at about one-in-four of businesses employing 25 persons or more. In addition, returns were required from firms added to the register of businesses since the Census for 1959 was taken, and from firms that failed to make satisfactory returns in the Census for 1959.

The estimates of capital expenditure in 1958 shown in Table 2 have been adjusted, as far as possible, to a business unit basis comparable with the estimates for the later years. The adjustment from an establishment basis to a business unit basis was made by substituting the figures of capital expenditure by firms providing quarterly returns on a business unit basis during 1958 for their figures on an establishment basis returned in the Census of Production for 1958.

A full description of the difference between information returned on an establishment basis and that returned on a business unit basis was included in the article on the results of the Census of Production for 1959 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 2, 1960.

Year of Return

Firms were asked to provide figures for the calendar year 1961, estimated figures being used where necessary; but if figures were not available for this period, their return could be made for a business year ending on any date from April 6, 1961 to April 5, 1962. This follows the practice of previous censuses. On the other hand, the monthly and quarterly returns of stocks and of capital expenditure incorporated in the census figures related almost wholly to the calender year 1961. These quarterly returns account for about sixty per cent. of the totals for manufacturing industry.

Definition of 'Business Unit'

The 'business unit' covers the whole of a business—a company or a group of companies, but excluding any subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas. Where, however, a firm was engaged in a number of quite distinct activities, which were carried on as separate businesses and in different industry groups, separate returns for each main activity or division were required. The business unit differs from the establishment (the traditional statistical unit used in the Census of Production), which in most cases comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine).

The business unit is a more satisfactory unit than the establishment for collecting information about fixed capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress, because the figures returned are complete and nothing is left out, and returns can be given more easily. The census figures include, for example, stocks held abroad (other than by subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas), and stocks held by separate selling organizations, most of which would not be covered in a traditional census of establishments (like, for example, the Census for 1954 or 1958). They also include fixed capital expenditure, at head offices and at places where ancillary activities are carried on (e.g. laboratories and building maintenance departments), which may not always have been included in census returns made on an establishment basis.

Retail Stocks in October

THE VALUE of retail stocks increased seasonally in October and is estimated to have been 6 per cent. higher than a year earlier compared with increases of 4 and 5 per cent. in recent months.

Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)
Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144		
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6		
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices.												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133		
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	—1	nil	+2	+1	+3		

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958).

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AND AT OFFICES AS QUOTED ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Assets and Liabilities of Hire Purchase Finance Companies in the Third Quarter of 1962

An article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 19, 1962, outlined the results of the first of a new series of quarterly surveys of selected assets and liabilities of hire purchase finance companies. The present article is the second in the series and gives figures for the third quarter of 1962 and provides some new information about the sources from which the companies obtain finance. The December issue of the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin includes an article about the sources of funds of hire purchase finance companies, 1958-1962.

BETWEEN THE END of June and the end of September there seems to have been little change in the pattern of assets and liabilities of hire purchase finance companies. Hire-purchase, credit sale and other credit instalments outstanding, which had fallen in the first quarter of 1962 but remained stable between March and June, fell by a further £5 million to £647 million at the end of September. Other advances and loans, assets with financial institutions and holdings of securities were slightly lower than they were three months earlier. In total, selected assets of the companies at £82 million at the end of September were about 1 per cent. lower than at the end of June.

During the first six months of 1962 there was a sharp fall in the amount of bills discounted with banks and discount houses, from £80 million at the end of December 1961 to £72 million at the end of March and £61 million at the end of June; this fall seems to have halted in the third quarter. These figures of bills discounted are thought to include some liabilities under acceptances granted to customers. Deposits fell by £7 million to £370 million after rising steadily during the first six months of the year, but other borrowing (net of cash and bank balances) and companies' own issued capital and reserves rose very slightly.

Selected Assets and Liabilities of Finance Companies

	Holdings at				Number of companies with entries at Sept. 30, 1962
Selected Assets	Dec. 31, 1961	Mar. 31, 1962	June 30, 1962	Sept. 30, 1962	
	£ million				
Assets with United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks	10	5	7	5	6
Trade investments and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	36	37	37	40	28
Other securities	5	4	8	8	13
Hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding (1)	674	652	652	647	94
Other advances and loans	108	113	114	113	59
Total of selected assets	833	811	818	812	
Selected Liabilities					
Bills discounted with United Kingdom banks and discount houses	80	72	61	60	26
Deposits by:					
(a) United Kingdom banks	..	..	40	40	9
(b) Other United Kingdom financial institutions	..	..	30	25	14
(c) United Kingdom non-financial companies	..	..	47	48	29
(d) Other United Kingdom residents	..	..	17	15	42
(e) Overseas residents	..	..	49	49	14
(f) Unclassified	..	..	194	194 (4)	9
Total deposits	337	351	377	370	59
Other borrowing:					
(a) United Kingdom banks (net) (2)	..	..	72	66	73
(b) Other United Kingdom financial institutions	..	..	65	70	43
(c) United Kingdom non-financial companies	..	..	9	11	13
(d) Other United Kingdom residents	..	..	4	6	6
(e) Overseas residents	..	..	1	2	4
Total other borrowing	179	165	152	155	84
Issued capital and reserves (3)	148	148	148	149	
Total of selected liabilities	744	736	737	734	
Receipts from new issues of capital during quarter ended	..	..	2	—	

(1) Including agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

(2) Cash and balances with United Kingdom banks have been deducted from this item.

(3) As shown on each company's last balance sheet.

(4) This figure relates to deposits at September 30 of all companies which were unable to classify their deposits for both June and September. Some companies were able to classify their deposits for September (but not June) and figures at September 30 including those companies are as follows: banks £51 million; financial institutions £34 million; non-financial companies £98 million; other residents £27 million; overseas £77 million; unclassified £83 million.

Figures have been rounded and totals are not always exactly equal to the sum of their components.

.. indicates not available; — indicates less than £0·5 million.

Sources of Funds of Finance Companies

The inquiry included questions about detailed sources of funds of finance companies at the end of June and at the end of September, and all of the 94 companies included in the inquiry were able to provide this information about their borrowing other than on deposit; all except about a dozen of the respondents were also able to give a breakdown of the sources of their deposits and of the remainder several companies were able to provide figures for September but not for June.

These figures, which appear in the footnote to the table which accompanies this article, show that overseas residents provided over one quarter of total deposits held by finance houses at the end of September – £77 million out of £287 million of the deposits classified by source. The figure of £77 million excludes any deposits which overseas residents made through the medium of banking offices in the United Kingdom which in total amounted to £51 million. The other main source of deposits are non-financial companies (£98 million at the end of September); deposits from financial institutions other than banks amounted to £34 million and deposits from other United Kingdom residents – mainly 'persons' in national income accounting terms – to £27 million.

Borrowing by finance companies other than on deposit is mainly from the banks and other financial institutions. Bank borrowing (net of cash and balances with banks) amounted to £66 million at the end of September, rather less than the amount borrowed from other financial institutions; the latter figure includes some borrowing (both on inter-company account and from outside the company or group of companies) between finance houses. Other sources of borrowing were comparatively insignificant amounting to only £18 million in total, of which non-financial companies provided £11 million.

Variability of Pattern of Financing among Companies

An analysis of the number of companies making entries at the end of September under each of the headings of the questionnaire shows that all of the 94 respondents recorded hire-purchase debt among their assets and over half of them show cash and bank balances, and other advances and loans. Nearly all of them show deposits and other borrowing from one source or another. Borrowing (including borrowing on deposit) from overseas residents was confined to 18 companies. Discounted bills as a source of finance, and borrowing on deposits from non-financial companies and 'other' United Kingdom residents are common, but other borrowing is largely confined to borrowing from banks and other financial institutions; only a few companies record any holdings of securities.

Notes and Definitions

An earlier inquiry, see *Board of Trade Journal*, October 19, 1962, which was completed by 440 companies, established estimates of the value of the selected assets and liabilities of all finance companies at the end of June 1962. The present inquiry was addressed to 94 hire purchase finance companies, each of which have assets in excess of £0.5 million and which between them are estimated to account for about 90 per cent. of total hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding; all of them responded to the inquiry.

The percentage changes in the various items of assets and liabilities since the end of June 1962 shown by the 94 companies have been applied to the estimates of the values of assets and liabilities of all finance companies at the end of June 1962. The estimates of total deposits and other borrowings have been classified

Assets and Liabilities of H.P. Companies (*Continued*)

to detailed sources (banks, other financial institutions, non-financial companies, other residents and overseas) in the proportions shown by the aggregated returns of those of the 94 companies in the present inquiry which provided this information. The figures, apart from those relating to hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding, are subject to fairly wide margins of uncertainty and small quarter to quarter changes in the figures may not be significant.

Hire purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding relates to all agreements in force which have been entered into in the names of the finance companies **plus** the amounts outstanding on agreements discounted with the finance companies by retailers.

Assets with the United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks. Respondents were asked to make returns for the "operating unit" (i.e. branch, company or group of companies) for which monthly returns of hire purchase business are made to the Board of Trade (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962, for the latest statistics in these series) and to include in the return assets with or liabilities to other companies or branches in the group. Some of these 'inter-company accounts' are shown as assets with and liabilities to United Kingdom financial institutions.

Other borrowing. Companies were asked to include borrowing by debentures and unsecured loans. Cash balances have been deducted from "other borrowing".

Quality Standards Report

'Quality – Its Creation and Control' published in 1958 by the Institution of Production Engineers, has been reprinted. Copies: Publications Dept., I.P.E., 10 Chesterfield Street, London, W.1. Price 10s. (11s. by post), special rates for bulk orders of 12 or more copies.

'Which'

The December issue of 'Which', deals with some potential Christmas presents and includes reports on portable typwriters, men's and women's electric razors, and colour reproductions. Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Subscription £1 (£2 including quarterly car supplements).

PUBLICATIONS ON THE COMMON MARKET

Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), Rome, March 25, 1957. (English translation)

7s. (post 6d.)

Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Paris, April 18, 1951. (English translation)

6s. 6d. (post 5d.)

European communities. A glossary of legal terms appearing in the French texts of the treaties establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community, and related documents, etc.

2s. (post 4d.)

A free leaflet giving further details of other important publications on the Common Market is available from HMSO, P6a (BOTJ), Room D 42, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

HMSO

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops, through any bookseller, or by post from P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in October

SALES by Wholesale Textile Houses rose again in October and also showed an increase of 2 per cent. over sales a year earlier, compared with decreases in each of the four preceding months.

The value of stocks at end-October was 3 per cent. lower than a year earlier.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 4444).

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a year Earlier

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1960 Year	106	+ 6	...	...
1961 Year	107	+ 1	...	...
1961 1st Quarter	101	+ 9	136	+ 7
2nd Quarter	100	— 4	129	+ 4
3rd Quarter	102	+ 3	146	+ 10
4th Quarter	125	— 2	115	+ 5
1962 1st Quarter	94	— 7	139	+ 3
2nd Quarter	98	— 2	127	— 2
3rd Quarter	100	— 2	140	— 4
1961 October	141	— 1	133	+ 11
November	128	— 1	129	+ 8
December	103	— 4	115	+ 5
1962 January	70	— 1	121	+ 1
February	91	— 4	137	— 1
March	122	—11	139	+ 3
April	98	— 4	132	+ 1
May	107	+ 4	129	— 1
June	87	— 6	127	— 2
July	73	— 3	133	— 3
August	91	— 3	144	— 3
September	137	— 1	140	— 4
October	146	+ 2	129	— 3

Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1961

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	October	Jan.-Oct.	At end of Oct.
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	99·1	91·0	95·7
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	102·9	92·4	94·0
Women's underwear	105·2	97·6	104·7
Women's hose and children's socks	98·6	97·6	118·1
Women's millinery	102·4	97·3	84·8
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	96·4	99·8	98·9
Children's wear	101·9	96·6	86·1
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	97·2	94·4	97·6
Gloves	105·4	101·0	72·7
Piece-goods and nets	98·2	91·6	92·5
Household textiles	98·6	98·0	94·2
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	107·0	97·4	101·9
Grand total (a)	101·7	97·1	97·5

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

The Patent Office Library

'These books form the nucleus of what may one day be the most valuable industrial library in the kingdom.' (Charles Dickens. A room near Chancery Lane. *Household words*, February 21, 1857.)

Yes, Dickens was writing about the Patent Office Library at 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, and he would have been delighted to know that just over a hundred years later 92,000 visitors came in one year to consult the 380,000 volumes of technical and scientific literature, including 8,000 current periodicals and the world-wide collection of 10,000,000 patent specifications. The Library is open without formality to the public from 10 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday-Friday, and from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Saturday.

Prices of Materials Dearer in November

PRICES OF materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry increased further last month. The index for October-November, at 100.0, was about one-half per cent. higher than in the third quarter. It was still, however, some 1½ per cent. lower than in the first quarter of this year and marginally lower than a year earlier. Prices of materials used in both the food and non-food sections of manufacturing industry were higher, but most of this rise was in the food sector: fuel prices also increased. The latest provisional figures for the index of all manufactured products sold on the home market indicate that these prices continue to increase, albeit slowly. The index for October-November, at 119.1, compares with 118.8 in the third quarter and 118.1 in the first quarter. Prices of products sold by the non-food manufacturing industries have increased more slowly than prices in the food sector of manufacturing industry.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The increase of nearly 2 per cent. in food materials since October shows the effect of rising prices for raw sugar, reinforced by seasonal price increases for imported wheat and manufacturing milk. The provisional index of materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries rebounded from the slight fall in October, but for the two months combined was slightly lower than in the third quarter and nearly 2 per cent. lower than in the first quarter. Prices for many of the constituent items, including whale and palm oils, palm kernels, non-ferrous metals and coal, increased in November; few items were lower than a month earlier. Marginal increases in the two engineering indices were mainly due to higher prices for non-ferrous metals, rubber and fuel, and these two indices continued to edge slowly upwards. In the textile sector, higher prices for raw cotton, wool and jute all contributed to the rise of 0.9 per cent. for the index. There has been little change in the index for timber materials, but the paper materials index shows a rise of 1 per cent. reflecting the quick recovery in woodpulp prices from the fall in October. The building materials indices still stand at the October figure, provisionally; there has been a steady upward trend throughout the year and they are now 1 per cent. higher than at this time last year.

Output of broad sectors of industry

The index for products of the food manufacturing industries showed a further rise in November, mainly owing to higher prices for refined sugar, and it now stands nearly 4 per cent. higher than it did at this time last year. Prices of the products of the chemicals and allied industries were on average much the same as a month earlier; prices of soap and detergents rose, but some chemicals were lower. Taking October-November together, the index was slightly lower than in the third quarter and some 1 per cent. less than in the first quarter. The iron and steel index has remained at approximately the same level since the general advance in prices last February. Home market sales of textile products reflect the higher prices of cotton and serge cloths, canvas goods and sacks, but the index has shown little change since the end of 1961. The clothing and footwear index has remained unchanged since June, but stands 1 per cent. higher than it did a year ago. A rise in the prices of wooden boxes has caused a slight upward movement in the index for timber products, which is now about 1¼ per cent. higher than in November last year, but no higher than in the first quarter of 1962. The marginal fall in the index for paper manufactures reflects lower prices for paper and board and for cardboard boxes; the general level of this index has remained steady throughout 1962.

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961		1962			1961	1962						
		3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Nov.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Order III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	100·5	99·9	101·6	100·9	99·5*	100·1	100·9	100·0	100·3	99·0	99·0*	99·5*	100·4*
	Basic materials	96·3	95·5	97·1	96·3	94·7*	95·6	96·4	95·5	95·7	94·2	94·1*	94·7*	95·7*
	Fuel	133·4	134·0	136·5	135·9	136·3*	134·2	136·0	135·2	136·2	136·4	136·4*	136·6*	137·2*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	104·6	103·4	104·0	103·3	102·2*	103·4	103·4	102·6	102·6	102·0	101·9*	102·1*	102·6*
	Basic materials other than fuel	99·6	98·1	98·3	97·5	96·2*	98·0	97·7	96·9	96·7	96·0	95·9*	96·1*	96·6*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries	92·3	92·6	96·4	95·1	93·5*	92·9	95·0	94·1	94·9	92·7	93·0*	94·0*	95·8*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries	107·5	106·0	106·0	104·8	104·3*	105·8	105·0	104·2	104·1	104·4	104·3*	103·9*	104·3*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries	128·6	128·6	129·6	130·3	130·2*	128·4	130·4	130·1	130·2	130·2	130·1*	130·4*	130·5*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	118·9	118·9	119·5	120·2	120·2*	118·8	120·3	120·1	120·2	120·1	120·1*	120·3*	120·3*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	92·5	91·1	91·5	91·6	90·5*	91·1	91·5	91·3	91·4	90·1	90·1*	90·6*	91·4*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	111·6	110·9	109·6	109·0	109·1*	110·8	109·0	109·1	109·1	109·0	109·1*	109·0*	108·9*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	108·7	107·9	107·4	106·9	104·8*	108·1	106·9	106·9	104·9	104·7	104·9*	103·8*	104·8*
Order XVII	Construction materials	118·8	119·3	119·8	120·5	120·6*	119·3	120·5	120·5	120·6	120·6	120·6*	120·7*	120·7*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	118·6	119·1	119·6	120·1	120·4*	119·1	120·2	120·2	120·3	120·4	120·4*	120·5*	120·5*

* Provisional figure.

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961		1962			1961	1962						
		3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Nov.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	116·2	116·8	117·5	117·6	118·3*	116·8	117·6	117·8	118·0	118·2	118·5*	118·6*	118·6*
	Home market sales	116·7	117·3	118·1	118·3	118·8*	117·3	118·3	118·5	118·7	118·8	119·0*	119·1*	119·1*
Order IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	118·1	118·4	118·9	119·0	119·6*	118·4	119·0	119·1	119·3	119·6	120·0*	120·0*	120·0*
	Home market sales	119·4	119·6	120·2	120·3	120·8*	119·6	120·3	120·5	120·6	120·8	121·1*	121·1*	121·1*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	107·2	107·8	110·2	110·6	111·5	107·9	110·5	110·9	111·5	111·2	111·7	111·8*	112·0*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·8	102·8	103·1	102·7	102·4*	102·9	102·6	102·4	102·1	102·4	102·7*	102·2*	102·3*
	Home market sales	104·9	104·9	105·1	104·6	104·2*	105·0	104·7	104·1	103·9	104·3	104·4*	103·9*	104·0*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	126·4	126·6	127·6	129·0	129·0	126·4	129·2	129·2	129·3	128·8	128·9	128·8*	128·8*
	†Home market sales	130·2	130·4	131·8	133·9	133·8	130·3	133·9	133·9	133·9	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·8*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	104·4	103·8	104·1	103·7	103·7	103·8	103·6	103·5	103·5	103·8	103·8	103·7*	103·9
	Home market sales	103·3	103·0	102·7	102·5	102·4	102·8	102·5	102·5	102·5	102·4	102·4	102·3*	102·6
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	109·2	109·5	109·9	110·6	110·6	109·5	110·7	110·7	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6*	110·6*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	110·5	110·9	112·2	112·0	112·0*	110·9	112·0	112·1	112·0	111·9	112·1*	112·1*	112·2*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	110·3	110·7	111·1	111·1	111·0	110·8	111·0	111·1	110·9	111·0	111·1	111·1	111·0*
Order XVII	New construction‡	117	120	121	122	123*			122			123*		

* Provisional figure. †The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table 3 (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1962.

(monthly averages)

	1961	1962			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Coal†	147·5	150·4	150·9	150·6*	155·7*
Slates	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1*
Salt	107·2	114·0	114·0	114·3	114·3
Flour	112·2	113·0	113·0	111·9	110·9*
Sugar, refined	106·6	109·4	112·9	115·0	119·4*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	101·7	§104·5	105·6	105·7*	105·8*
Beer	101·0	102·1	102·5	102·5*	102·5*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hardcoke	163·8	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	140·8	139·9	139·9	139·9	139·9
Lubricating oils and greases	122·2	126·6	126·6	126·6*	126·6*
General chemicals	104·0	101·7	101·3	101·2*	101·1*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	77·3	69·0	§68·7	68·6*	68·4*
Pharmaceutical preparations	99·3	98·3	99·2	99·6*	99·6*
Toilet preparations	120·1	123·5	125·8	125·8*	125·8*
Paint for building and decorating	112·6	112·9	112·9	112·9*	112·8*
Soap	132·8	134·1	134·1	134·1*	134·7*
Soapless detergents	97·8	98·4	98·4	98·4	100·5*
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	78·7	78·1	78·3	78·1*	78·1*
Steel sheets	127·0	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·7
Tinplate	115·4	120·8	120·8	120·8	120·8
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	130·6	133·4	133·4	133·3	133·3*
Steel tubes	133·7	138·8	138·7	138·7	138·7
Iron castings	140·4	141·9	142·5	143·1	143·1
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	132·4	122·8	122·8	122·8	122·8
Castings	128·8	128·8	127·4	128·3	128·3
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	102·4	102·7	94·3	94·9	95·3
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·8	118·6	119·6	120·4	120·4*
Spectacles, etc.	115·5	120·9	121·5	121·5	121·5*
Dental goods	125·8	127·0	126·7	128·9	128·9*
Gramophone records	115·7	117·2	117·2	117·2	117·2*
Domestic electrical appliances	101·8	102·0	102·2	100·5	100·5*
Perambulators, etc.	116·6	119·7	120·6	120·6	120·6*
Tools and implements	133·4	135·8	136·4	136·7*	137·6*

	1961	1962			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Cutlery	127·8	128·0	128·2	128·4	128·4*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	123·9	120·6	121·1	121·6	121·6*
Spoons and forks	127·2	134·1	136·7	137·2	137·2*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	136·2	145·0	145·0	145·0	145·0
Domestic hollow-ware	138·3	138·9	138·1	138·1	138·1*
Domestic gas appliances	108·3	108·2	109·5	110·8	110·8
Cotton yarn	94·7	90·7	89·7	89·4	89·0
Spun rayon yarn	95·3	91·6	91·0	90·8	91·3*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	101·1	101·1	101·2	103·6	104·4
Cotton cloth	102·9	96·8	95·3	95·2*	95·5*
Linen	103·8	103·9	104·8	106·6	106·6*
Rayon and acetate fabric	114·4	113·3	111·9	111·6	111·6*
Wool tops	77·4	78·9	77·1	77·7	78·7
Worsted yarns	88·2	89·5	87·9	88·2	89·1
Harris tweed	93·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Serge cloth	90·2	91·0	90·6	91·0	91·2
Jute yarn	119·7	107·6	105·6	107·7	107·7
Jute piece-goods	115·0	106·3	107·0	108·7	108·7
Rope, twine and net	112·6	112·0	110·9	110·9	111·7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	95·4	95·9	95·2	95·3*	95·3*
Carpets and rugs	113·8	113·8	119·0	119·0*	119·0*
Canvas goods and sacks	102·8	109·8	110·4	108·7	112·3
Leather for footwear	106·0	104·8	104·8	104·8*	104·8*
Travel goods	117·3	117·3	118·1	118·1	118·1
Made-up clothing	108·8	109·7	109·6	109·7*	109·7*
Weatherproof outerwear	101·7	102·4	101·8	102·0*	102·0*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	110·5	111·3	111·4	111·4	111·4*
Womens' and girls' tailored outerwear	105·3	107·5	107·7	108·0	108·0
Women's and girls' light outerwear	107·1	107·8	107·8	107·8	107·9*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	110·7	112·4	112·1	112·2*	112·2*
Refractory goods, including bricks	136·6	137·4	139·3	144·6	144·6
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	121·4	122·7	123·0	123·0*	123·1*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*	124·0	124·4	124·1	124·2*	124·5*
Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8
Electrical porcelain	122·5	122·5	123·8	123·8	123·8
Domestic china and earthenware	128·4	129·6	135·5	135·5	135·5
Glass (other than containers)	124·5	128·6	128·6	128·6*	128·6*
Glass containers	122·3	122·3	122·3	122·3*	122·3*

†This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
*Provisional figure.
§Revised figure.

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961	1962			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Cement, delivered	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4
Cast stone and cast concrete products	108·9	109·0	109·0	109·0	109·0
Home grown hardwood	100·5	97·5	97·4	97·4*	97·4*
Domestic furniture	114·0	116·9	116·4	116·4*	116·4*
Bedding, etc.	106·0	109·2	109·2	109·2	109·2*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	113·8	113·8	114·8	114·8	115·2
Paper and board	109·7	109·4	109·8	109·8	109·7*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	109·1	109·9	109·5	109·7	109·5
Wallpaper	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2*
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	116·3	118·1	118·2	118·2	118·2*
Other manufactures of paper and board	104·4	102·1	102·4	102·1	102·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	121·1	120·2	120·2	120·2	120·2
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	118·8	116·2	115·2	115·2	115·1*
Rubber footwear	126·5	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9*
Linoleum and felt base	132·2	126·5	126·5	126·5	126·5
Brushes and brooms	126·0	131·0	131·7	131·7*	131·7*
Toys and games	114·7	117·0	116·6	116·6	116·6
Sports equipment	126·2	129·1	129·1	129·1	129·1*
Pens and pencils	112·8	112·8	112·7	112·7*	112·7*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	125·5	126·9	126·9	126·9
Plastic mouldings	101·9	102·1	102·1	102·2*	101·6*

*Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961	1962			
	Nov.	May	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides and skins	99·8	97·4	93·0	90·8	90·0
Imported	108·2	106·2	100·2	98·7	96·5
Native	87·1	84·4	82·2	78·9	80·3
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	119·2	115·4	115·4	115·4	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	92·2	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	62·6	62·0	53·8	54·9	56·3
Nickel, refined, delivered	135·6	135·1	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	133·9	127·7	118·2	118·9	121·3
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	88·9	87·4	81·9	84·4	87·4
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	145·0	140·6	127·4	122·6	116·0
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	99·4	93·2	88·6	84·5	88·7
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	59·2	72·1	68·7	65·5	64·4
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	62·8	61·5	58·0	58·0	57·4
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	112·3	116·2	109·5	114·1	117·0
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	72·1	74·1	74·1	74·1	74·1
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	164·1	158·5	156·2	156·7	157·2
Cotton, raw	74·2	73·8	71·9	72·1	72·3
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightings', c.i.f. Dundee	140·6	115·5	115·1	116·4	119·5
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts,' c.i.f. Dundee	122·5	105·3	111·9	113·0	114·3
Silk, raw, delivered mill	105·4	119·0	121·0	126·1	125·7*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	94·4	115·4	116·6	123·1	131·5
Wool, raw	74·6	78·0	74·4	75·2	76·5*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	86·7	83·2	82·8	82·3	85·4
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	76·3	78·7	75·3	75·2	76·7
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	68·0	74·3	69·6	71·2	72·0
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	111·8	110·1	109·3	108·5*	109·0*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·0	99·2	97·8	97·8	97·8*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	105·0	103·8	103·8	103·7	103·6
Woodpulp, imported	98·7	96·0	93·0	91·0	92·7*

*Provisional figure.

Notes on Wholesale Prices

In future, the notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) will be published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 2, 1962.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 202, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.

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Turnover in the Catering Trades in October

THE TOTAL turnover of the catering trades in October is estimated from the Board of Trade's sample to have been 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 4 per cent. in August and 3 per cent. in September. The smaller increases in August and September are thought to be due partly to the effect of increases in the duty on alcoholic drink and tobacco at the end of July last year which raised the level of turnover in later months. The larger increases in October might thus suggest an upward movement in the underlying trend of turnover, but turnover in these trades is particularly affected by the weather which was unseasonably mild in October. It is, of course, important not to attach too much significance to the figures for a single month.

Most of the larger increase in October was due to an increase of 7 per cent. in the turnover of public houses compared with 3 per cent. in September and a revised estimate of 5 per cent. in August. Restaurants, etc., showed a slightly larger increase but licensed hotels and canteens and catering contractors showed smaller increases.

Catering Trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier

1960 = 100

Kind of Business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1960	100	83	102	115	101	82	81	85	96	98	111	118	120	107	97	91	111
	1961	107	90	109	124	108	87	88	94	101	108	115	124	130	118	106	98	117
	1962		95	115	129		93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112		
	1961	+7	+9	+6	+8	+7	+7	+8	+11	+5	+10	+4	+5	+8	+10	+9	+8	+5
	1962	+5(*a*)	+6	+6	+4		+7	+7	+3	+7	+1	+9	+5	+4	+3	+5		
Licensed hotels and holiday camps: (£169 million)	1960	100	67	105	139	89	65	65	72	91	97	123	141	150	128	105	77	86
	1961	107	72	112	149	95	66	68	78	95	107	130	149	161	138	113	82	91
	1962		77	119	158		71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117		
	1961	+7	+6	+7	+7	+7	+2	+6	+10	+4	+10	+6	+6	+8	+8	+8	+7	+6
	1962	+6(*a*)	+7	+6	+6		+8	+7	+7	+3	+2	+10	+8	+5	+6	+4		
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1960	100	84	103	120	93	82	82	86	94	97	115	124	130	108	95	91	94
	1961	106	90	109	126	99	88	88	94	100	108	117	127	138	116	101	97	98
	1962		94	112	130		92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106		
	1961	+6	+8	+6	+5	+6	+7	+7	+9	+6	+11	+2	+2	+6	+7	+6	+7	+4
	1962	+3(*a*)	+4	+3	+3		+4	+6	+2	+4	—1	+5	+2	+2	+4	+5		
Public houses (£711 million) (*b*)	1960	100	83	102	110	106	82	81	85	98	97	108	114	114	102	95	91	126
	1961	109	92	108	120	114	89	90	95	103	109	112	120	126	115	106	99	133
	1962		97	116	125		97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113		
	1961	+9	+11	+6	+10	+8	+8	+10	+13	+5	+12	+3	+6	+10	+12	+11	+9	+6
	1962	+6(*a*)	+6	+8	+4		+9	+8	+2	+10	+1	+11	+6	+5	+3	+7		
Canteens and catering contractors: (£102 million)	1960	100	104	97	93	106	105	106	102	95	102	94	94	85	99	106	110	103
	1961	105	108	103	99	111	109	108	105	104	104	102	103	87	105	110	115	109
	1962		113	106	101		113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112		
	1961	+5	+3	+7	+7	+5	+4	+2	+3	+9	+2	+9	+10	+3	+7	+4	+4	+5
	1962	+3(*a*)	+5	+3	+2		+4	+6	+5	nil	+6	+2	—1	+4	+3	+2		

(*a*) January to October compared with corresponding period of 1961.
(*b*) Figures for some of the earlier periods of 1962 have been revised.

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 18	Land, 169 acres agricultural land with vacant possession to be sold in 4 lots.	Eshott Airfield, Northumberland	Sanderson Townend Gilbert, 3 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. Newcastle 27222). Catalogues free.
1963			
Jan. 10	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252).

The above-mentioned sale will include radar, radio and electrical equipment, cable, Dakota and other air-frame spares, miscellaneous kitchen equipment and crockery, furniture, various trolleys, weighing machines, sectional metal shelters, etc.

Jan. 23	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331).
Feb. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292-3).
Feb. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 18	Machine tools, romney huts and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
1963			
Jan. 3-4	Machine tools, electrical equipment, etc., including:	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop	Hall, Wateridge & Owen Ltd (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury, (Tel. 2081).

34 industrial fork lift trucks; generator sets 27½ kVA; 90 Petter petrol engines; charging sets; 600 ladders; cable and cable connectors; wireless sets and installation kits; generator set spares; wireless and telephone spares; 4,000 watches; 66 telescopic levels; 470 binoculars; 450 telescopes; 160 machine tools and miscellaneous stores.

Jan. 9-10	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray*).	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081).
Feb. 5	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER

Approximately 120 unused and unassembled Nissen huts 24 ft. span by 66 ft. located in Sussex.

Applications for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, not later than December 31, 1962.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, December 7, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Danger By My Side	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Butcher's Film Productions Ltd.	BR/E 27920	63	December 3
We Joined The Navy	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd	Dial Films Ltd.	BR/E 27931	105	December 7
Pathe News 62-97	,, ,,	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	BR/E 27513	8	December 7
Pathe News 62-98	,, ,,	,, ,,	BR/E 27514	11	December 7
Movietone News 1747A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	BR/E 27564	6	December 7
Movietone News 1748	,, ,,	,, ,,	BR/E 27565	7	December 7
	FOREIGN				
Fun In The Sun	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corpn.	F 27921	9	December 5
Girls! Girls! Girls!	,, ,,	Hal Wallis Production	F 27922	99	December 5
It's Only Money	,, ,,	Paramount Pictures Corpn.	F 27923	83	December 5
The Two Little Bears	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Associated Producers Inc.	F 27924	81	December 5
First Flight Up	,, ,,	Terrytoons Inc.	F 27925	6	December 5
Fleets Out	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27926	6	December 5
Home Life	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27927	6	December 5
Rendezvous At Midnight	Sebricon Productions Ltd.	Les Editions Cinegraphiques	F 27928	90	December 6
Beauty And The Beast	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harvard Film Corporation	F 27929	75	December 6
The Boy And The Pirates	,, ,,	Bert I. Gordon Productions Inc.	F 27930	84	December 6

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Dec. 7	Mar. 1
United Kingdom	Nov. 2	Feb. 1
Outside Europe	Oct. 5	Jan 4

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 7, November 2, and October 5 respectively.

Additions: **EUROPE**

JONKOPING: EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR (ELMIA 63) – June 6-16, 1963.

* Apply, Agronom Ingemor Stenqvist, ELMIA, Jonkoping, Sweden.

BRUSSELS: 3RD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT – November 9-15, 1963.

Apply, Salon International de l'Equipment Medical et Hospitalier, 171 Avenue du Domaine, Brussels 19.

Additions: **UNITED KINGDOM**

LONDON: FOOTWEAR COMPONENTS EXHIBITION – May 21-23, 1963. At Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1.

* Apply, Exhibition Department, 'Footwear Weekly', National Trade Press Ltd., Drury House, Russell Street, Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Temple Bar 3422).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – October 16-26, 1963. At Earls Court.

* Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

Additions: **OUTSIDE EUROPE**

PERTH: MOTOR SHOW – January 31-February 6, 1963.

* Apply, Chamber of Automotive Industries, 1121 Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.

TORONTO: THE SPRING GIFT SHOW – February 18-21, 1963.

* Apply, National Gift Shows, Seccombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto 7, Ontario.

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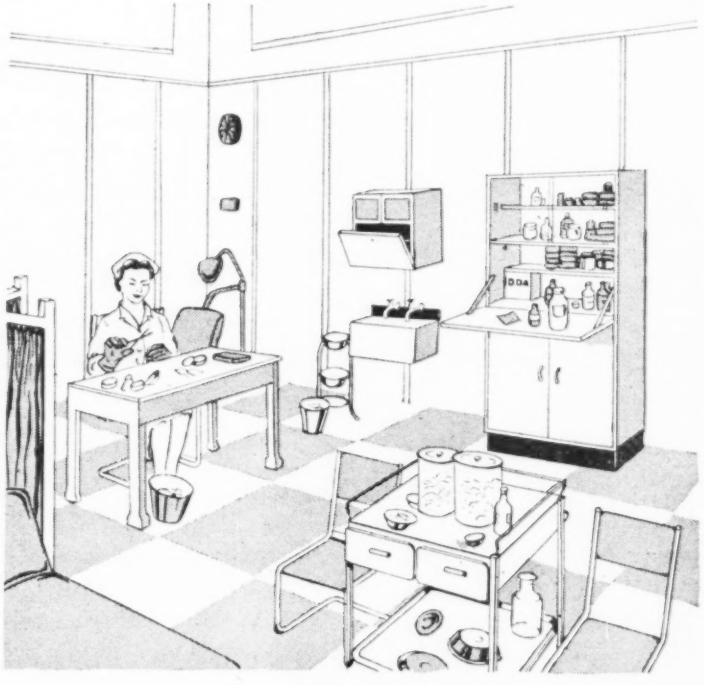

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NAVIGARE 63

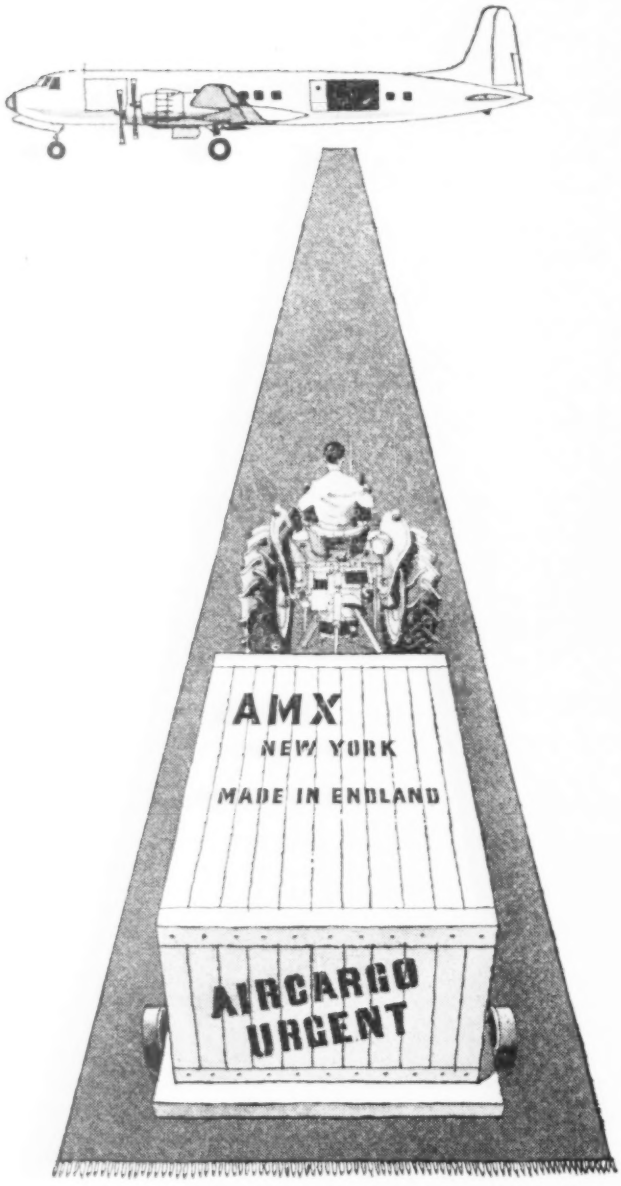
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION

Navigare 63 will be the first great international maritime exhibition to be held in Finland. It will be the most extensive maritime exhibition ever arranged in the northern countries. The exhibition will aim at presenting as varied a picture as possible of everything connected with navigation. It is well worth exhibiting at Navigare 63, the great show of life at sea.

Further information from

The Finnish Fair

Helsinki-Töölö, Finland



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Advertisement of Company Meeting.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

Deposits Up by £90 million

THE 37TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Barclays Bank D.C.O. will be held on January 2 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. S. Crossley:—

On September 30, 1962, the date on which the bank's balance sheet was drawn up, Bank rate was 4½ per cent. after five successive reductions from the figure of 7 per cent. at which it stood one year earlier. This reduction is largely a reflection of the improved position of sterling and, taken together with the recent relaxation of credit restriction in the United Kingdom, represents a welcome change. Lower rates, when applied to loans and advances on the one hand, reduce the income from any given volume of lending, and this lower income starts to operate from the moment when rates are reduced. On the other hand, the interest paid out on fixed deposits continues to run at the old rates until each deposit matures. A period of falling rates, therefore, means that the bank will be working for a time on reduced margins.

It will be seen that our profits, at £1,721,805, are 7·78 per cent. higher than last year. They are better than might have been expected having regard to the reduction in margins referred to above.

The balance sheet itself shows two major changes, on the one hand an increase of about £90 million in deposits and, on the other, increases of about £41 million in investments, £24 million in advances and £23 million in cash, money at call and Treasury Bills; the overall liquidity ratio of the bank thus shows little change.

The principal increase in deposits took place in South Africa and is a reflection of the greatly improved financial position of that country. South African deposits were up by £42 million against a year ago and there were useful increases in the United Kingdom, the West Indies, West Africa, the Mediterranean and the Sudan.

It will be seen that the main feature in the balance sheet is the change in composition of our assets, the percentage decline in advances to customers (2.5 per cent.) having been offset by an increase (3.5 per cent.) in the percentage of investments held.

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that agreement has been reached with representatives of the Czechoslovak Government on a new three-year framework Trade Arrangement covering trade between the two countries and on quotas for trade in 1963. The framework Arrangement provides for the negotiation of quota lists at normally annual intervals.

The new quota lists provide for increases in trade of about £2 million each way, representing an increase of 30 per cent. in quotas for British exports and of 22 per cent. in quotas for imports from Czechoslovakia.

The increases in quotas for British exports include machinery, electronic equipment, chemicals, pedigree livestock, motor vehicles and consumer goods such as clothing, floor coverings and books.

Increases in quotas for imports from Czechoslovakia include machinery and equipment, chemicals, motor vehicles and certain consumer goods. In addition commodities on World Open General Licence can be imported freely from Czechoslovakia without a specific import licence. Details of the quota lists will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Anglo-Polish Debt Settlement

THE POLISH EMBASSY in London announced on December 4 that the Polish Government had paid off the last instalment of a £6 million debt to the United Kingdom five years before the payment was due. The final payment amounted to £937,000.

The payment arrangements were set up on November 11, 1954, in Warsaw to repay the following items by 1967: (i) £2,665,000 in settlement of claims in respect of British property rights and interests affected by Polish nationalization, expropriation (and similar measures); (ii) £2,800,000 covering pre-war debts guaranteed by the then Polish Government as well as other pre-war banking and commercial debts; (iii) £535,000 in settlement of claims of British holders of the Municipality of Poznan 6 per cent. loan of 1928, and the Republic of Poland 7.5 per cent. Stabilization loan of 1927.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia

THE BRITISH EMBASSY, Prague, report that the following information about trade appeared in *Rude Pravo* of November 10:

> Protocols on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan next year were signed in Kabul on November 8. The total volume of trade between the two countries will be increased by about 65 per cent. Czechoslovakia will import cotton, wool, oil plants, hides, nuts, dried fruit, etc. Afghanistan will import from Czechoslovakia the equipment for cement works, machinery of all kinds, vehicles and spare parts, ceramic goods, building material, textiles, footwear and other consumer goods.

Tanganyika and the Federal Republic of Germany

IT HAS BEEN announced that a trade and economic agreement has been concluded between Tanganyika and the Federal Republic of Germany which remains valid until December 31, 1963. It is to be extended automatically for another year, unless notice is given by one of the two Governments three months before its expiration.

The main provision of the agreement is that Tanganyika and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, within the framework of the regulations existing in their two countries, will refrain from any discrimination with respect to, and will facilitate as far as possible, the exchange of goods and services, payments and capital movements between the two countries.

Agreements have also been concluded in respect of financial assistance, technical co-operation and shipping relations between Tanganyika and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Any inquiries relating to this Notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2929), quoting reference C.R.E. 3825G.

Cyprus and Greece

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Cyprus and Greece was signed in Nicosia on August 24, 1962. The agreement provides for:

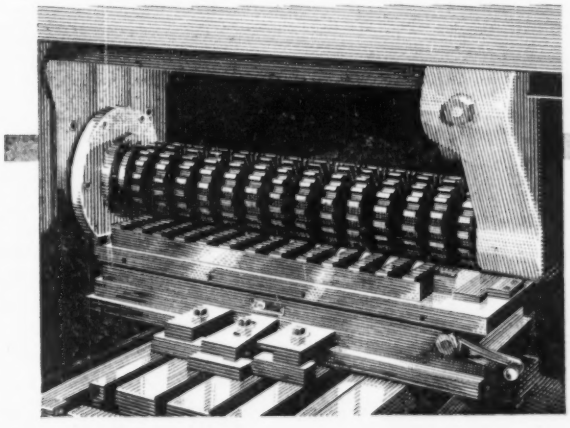
(a) Subject to certain exceptions, reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of duties, tariffs, use of harbours etc. Both countries have agreed to admit freely from each other goods on their free lists and to increase where is it possible the trade in goods subject to import restrictions.
(b) Payments under the agreement to be made in convertible pounds or other convertible currency accepted by both countries.
(c) Promotion and encouragement of tourism.
(d) The two countries will help and assist each other in organizing trade fairs.

The agreement is valid for one year from the date of signature, and will be tacitly renewed annually thereafter unless terminated by either party. A translation into English of the text of the Agreement may be seen at Tariffs Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Cyprus Renews Three Trade Agreements

THE GOVERNMENT of Cyprus have decided to renew the trade agreements with the U.S.S.R., the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia, which expire on December 31, 1962.

(*Continued on next page*)



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Facts and figures on Trade and Commerce in Australia are available from the Manager at 55 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3.

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	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	16 Nov. 1962
Board of Trade Departments . . .	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	30 Nov. 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	17 Aug. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	21 July 1961

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

Turkey and Hungary

FURTHER to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 1 (page 1228) the Turkish authorities have now published a list of additional quotas for goods which may be imported from Hungary into Turkey in 1962.

Turkey and Czechoslovakia

FURTHER to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 16 (page 360) the Turkish authorities have published lists of additional quotas for goods for import into Turkey from Czechoslovakia during 1962.

Turkey and Poland

FURTHER to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 1 (page 1228) the Turkish authorities have now published a list of additional quotas for goods which may be imported from Poland into Turkey in 1962.

A translation of the above lists may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449)

Turkey and Roumania

FURTHER to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 11 (page 1031) the Turkish authorities have now published a list of additional quotas for imports to Turkey from Roumania during 1962.

A translation of the list may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 450) quoting reference C.R.E. 5537/G.

Turkey and Yugoslavia

FURTHER to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 1 (page 1228) the Turkish authorities have now published a list of additional quotas for goods which may be imported from Yugoslavia into Turkey in 1962.

Turkey and Israel

THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES have published a list of additional quotas for imports from Israel during 1962. Some details of the 1926 Turkish-Israeli trade agreement were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 1, 1962.

A translation of the two lists above may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469).

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420). (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

AUSTRALIA

Transformer Cores and Coi's for the Townsville Regional Electricity Board, Queensland. February 6, 1963. E.S.B. 37909/62.*

Oil Circuit Breaker for the Mackay Regional Electricity Board, Queensland. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37133/62.*

BURMA

Helmets for Inspectorate-General of Police. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 37130/62/D.L.F.*

Tinned Fish for Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma. December 27. E.S.B. 37677/62.

Civil Stores Committee:

Wheel Barrows. December 27. E.S.B. 37129/62.*

Wire Mesh; Reinforcement Materials. December 27. E.S.B. 37128/62.*

Pipes and Fittings. December 27. E.S.B. 37127/62.*

Mosquito Netting; Textiles; Handkerchiefs. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37678/62.*

Cotton Yarn. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37910/62.*

CEYLON

Erection of Transformer Sub-station for Government of Ceylon. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 22, 1963. E.S.B. 30285/62.*

Hurricane Lamps for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36650/62.*

Underground Cable for Ministry of Agriculture, Land Irrigation and Power. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 29150/62.*

Jute Hessian for National Small Industries. (Further Information.) Closing date advanced to November 30. E.S.B. 36059/62.

COLOMBIA

Dump Trucks for Empresa Puertos de Colombia. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 27. E.S.B. 34843/62.

EGYPT

Tyres for Mechanical and Electrical Department. January 12, 1963. E.S.B. 37137/62.

Track Sand Spreader for Egyptian Railways. December 25. E.S.B. 37136/62.

FRANCE

Buses and Maintenance for Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 36827/62.*

Office Materials for Headquarters Allied Forces Central Europe. December 31. E.S.B. 37131/62.*

GREECE

Chemicals (Agricultural) for Agricultural Bank of Greece. January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 37135/62.

Ministry of Trade:

Research Instruments. January 18, 1963. E.S.B. 36819/62.*

Sand. (Further Information.) December 27. E.S.B. 33732/62.*

HONG KONG

Tyres and Tubes for Hong Kong Government, Stores Department. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37184/62.*

Civil Engineering Project for Public Works Department. February 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37188/62.

ICELAND

Power Station Equipment for Municipality of Reykjavik. January 2, 1963. E.S.B. 37625/62.*

INDIA

Pottery Materials for Kerala Government Ceramics. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 27. E.S.B. 37121/62.*

Lathe for National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. December 30. E.S.B. 37940/62/D.L.F.

Laminated Road Springs Plant for Mararashtra State Road Transport Corporation. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37921/62.

Stoneware Pipe Plant for Government Ceramic Concerns. (Further Information.) January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 34352/62.

Power Station Equipment for Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35448/62.*

Switchboard for Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (Further Information). E.S.B. 37105/62.*

Sub-Station Equipment for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. February 14, 1963. E.S.B. 37933/62.

Concrete Mixers for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. January 2, 1963. E.S.B. 37920/62.*

Laboratory Equipment for Kerala Engineering Research Institute. December 27. E.S.B. 37685/62.*

Switchgear Control Panels for Orissa State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36325/62.*

Transmission Line Equipment for Hydro-Electric Construction Projects. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 37682/62.*

Cable for Supplies and Disposals Directorate, New Delhi. December 28. E.S.B. 37181/62.*

Transformers for Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36804/62.*

Steel Pipes; Fittings and Valves for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35785/62.*

Cranes for U.P. State Electricity Board. December 31. E.S.B. 37672/62.

Government of Andhra Pradesh:

Boiler Plant and Accessories. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 21, 1963. E.S.B. 26288/62.

Turbo-Generator Units and Auxiliary Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 20, 1963. E.S.B. 27418/62.*

The India Supply Mission:

Welding Sets. January 23, 1963. E.S.B. 37934/62/D.L.F.

Hoists. January 24, 1963. E.S.B. 37935/62/D.L.F.

Gujarat Electricity Board:

Cranes. December 28. E.S.B. 37198/62.

Transformers. December 27. E.S.B. 37199/62.

Madras Port Trust:

Bridge Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 16, 1963. E.S.B. 28392/62.*

Crane. January 17. 1963. E.S.B. 37626/62.*

Hindustan Steel Limited:

Fire Engines. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37913/62.*

Fork Lift Trucks. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37914/62.*

Steel Castings. January 12, 1963. E.S.B. 37922/62.

Punjab State Electricity Board:

Avometers and Cell Testers. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37926/62.

Ammeters and Voltmeters. January 28, 1963. E.S.B. 37927/62.

Heavy Duty Vehicles. January 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37182/62.

(Continued on next page)

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Atomic Energy Establishment:
Bandsawing and Filing Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 37103/62.
Centrifugal Freeze Drying Unit. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 37104/62.*
Microfilters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37102/62.*
Optical Dividing Head. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 37101/62.*
Pipes and Fittings. December 31. E.S.B. 37904/62.
Santowax O.M. December 27. E.S.B. 37903/62.

IRAQ

Vaccine Vials for Animal Resources and Veterinary Services. (Further Information.) Tender documents now received. E.S.B. 36880/62.*
Radio Telephone (Mobile) for Director General of Civil Aviation. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 37119/62.*

Government Oil Refineries Administration:
Soldering Materials. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 36009/62.*
Tinplate. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 36007/62.*

The Ministry of Defence:
Supply and Erection of Electric Sub-Stations. December 31. E.S.B. 37118/62.
Water Pumps. Closing date postponed to December 31. E.S.B. 32803/62.*

ITALY

Electron Tubes for Allied Land Forces Southern Europe, Verona. January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 37155/62.*

JORDAN

Construction of Highway for Jordan Development Board. (Further Information.) February 28, 1963. E.S.B. 33771/62.

KOREA

Miscellaneous Items for Government of the Republic of Korea. December 24. E.S.B. 37932/62.*

KUWAIT

Cleaning Rags for Kuwait Oil Company Ltd. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37932/62.*

LEBANON

Thermal Power Station Equipment for the Lebanese Government Office de l'Electricite. January 5, 1963. E.S.B. 33844/62.*

MALAYA

Pressure Filters: Air Compressor for Public Works Department. January 2, 1963. E.S.B. 37186/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Paper and Boards for Government Printing Office Wellington. January 28, 1963. E.S.B. 37628/62.*
Railway Axles; Steel Tyres for Government Railways. January 25, 1963. E.S.B. 37697/62.
Transformer Bank for New Zealand Electricity Department. February 19, 1963. E.S.B. 37694/62.*
Carrier Telephone Equipment for General Post Office. February 14, 1963. E.S.B. 37911/62.*

NIGER (REPUBLIC)

Wells: Inoculation Centres for Directorate of Public Works. February 28, 1963. E.S.B. 37912/62.*

PAKISTAN

Hopper Suction Dredger for Chittagong Port Trust. February 21, 1963. E.S.B. 37639/62.*

Directorate of Supply:
Vehicle. December 31. E.S.B. 37675/62.*
Vehicle. December 31. E.S.B. 37674/62.*
Vehicle. December 26. E.S.B. 37175/62.*
Break Down Van. December 26. E.S.B. 37167/62.*
Vehicle. December 27. E.S.B. 37168/62.*
Dental Equipment. December 24. E.S.B. 37169/62.*
X-Ray Unit; Generator; Developing Unit. December 27. E.S.B. 37173/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

The Ports, Railways and Transport Authority:
Hose. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37160/62.
Meta's. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37161/62.
Metals. January 9, 1963. E.S.B. 37162/62.
Electrical Equipment. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37163/62.
Drainage of Wharfs. January 28, 1963. E.S.B. 37698/62.*

SINGAPORE

Pipe Fittings for Singapore City Council. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 37185/62.*
Fume Cupboard Fans for Central Supplies Office. January 2, 1963. E.S.B. 37939/62.*
Elevators for Housing and Development Board. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37627/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Road Making Equipment for Orange Free State Provincial Tender Board. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 37690/62.*

State Tender Board:
Laboratory Glassware and Equipment. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37691/62.*
Wire Clamps. January 9, 1963. E.S.B. 37637/62.*
Lock Mechanism. January 9, 1963. E.S.B. 37638/62.*

South African Railways:
Boiler Tubes and Pipes. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37688/62.*
Vehicle Chassis. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37687/62.*
Vertical Boring Mill. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37685/62.*
Fork Lift Carrier. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37684/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:
Toilet Paper. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37629/62.*
Paraffin Heaters. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37630/62.*
Printers Ink. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37631/62.*
Textiles. January 2, 1963. E.S.B. 37632/62.*
Embroidery Cotton. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37936/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Optical Material. December 28. E.S.B. 37195/62.*
Buoy. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37197/62.*
Spare Parts for Typewriters. December 28. E.S.B. 37196/62.*

SUDAN

Crane for Sudan Railways. January 22, 1963. E.S.B. 37679/62.
Storage Sheds for the Sudan Gezira Board. December 29. E.S.B. 37937/62.*

THAILAND

Aluminium Conductors: Cable for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 36870/62 D.I.F.

The Directorate of Air Engineering:
Aluminium Sheets. December 27. E.S.B. 37614/62.
Die Sinking Machine. December 28. E.S.B. 37613/62.
Milling Machine. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 37615/62.

TURKEY

Rotary Drilling Machine for Iller Bankasi Genel Mudurlugu. January 5, 1963. E.S.B. 37640/62.*
Laboratory Equipment for Devlet Su Isleri Genel Mudurlugu. December 25. E.S.B. 37634/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Turbines and Generators for Douglas County Public Utility District No. 1. (Further Information.) December 27. E.S.B. 32889/62.

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for municipal engineers supplies. (E.S.B. 36512/62.)
Manufacture under licence – aerosol products. (E.S.B. 37589/62.)
Manufacture under licence – pigmented colour tablets. (E.S.B. 37413/62.)

Benelux Japan
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2828/G.)

Bermuda
Inquiry for dolls. (E.S.B. 36983/62.)

Borneo
Inquiry for steel pipes. (E.S.B. 36946/62.)
Inquiry for road making machinery and equipment; timber handling equipment. (E.S.B. 36947/62.)

Bulgaria/Norway
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 1618/56.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs; flavouring essences. (E.S.B. 36915/62.)
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 36797/62.)
Inquiry for synthetic fabrics; steer hides. (E.S.B. 37532/62.)
Inquiry for fire and burglar detection equipment; watchman's patrol equipment. (E.S.B. 37491/62.)
Inquiry for controlled environment equipment. (E.S.B. 37026/62.)
Inquiry for industrial heaters. (E.S.B. 35890/62.)
Inquiry for components for light aircraft; engineering products; consumer goods. (E.S.B. 37348/62.)
Inquiry for plastics moulding materials. (E.S.B. 37534/62.)
Market report on industrial protective clothing. (E.S.B. 32457/62.)

Colombia
Inquiry in respect of the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. (E.S.B. 36480/62.)

Costa Rica
Agency inquiry for plastics raw materials. (E.S.B. 37203/62.)
Inquiry for plant for manufacturing plastics sheeting. (E.S.B. 36196/62.)
Inquiry for plant for manufacturing footwear. (E.S.B. 36405/62.)

Denmark
Inquiry for rainwear fabrics. (E.S.B. 37562/62.)
Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 3029/61.)

France
Agency inquiry for radio and television sets; electrical and electronic apparatus and equipment. (E.S.B. 37574/62.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery. (E.S.B. 37452/62.)
Agency inquiry for animal and vegetable oils. (E.S.B. 31974/62.)
Agency inquiry for scarves; textile fabrics. (E.S.B. 37219/62.)

(*Continued on page* 1243)

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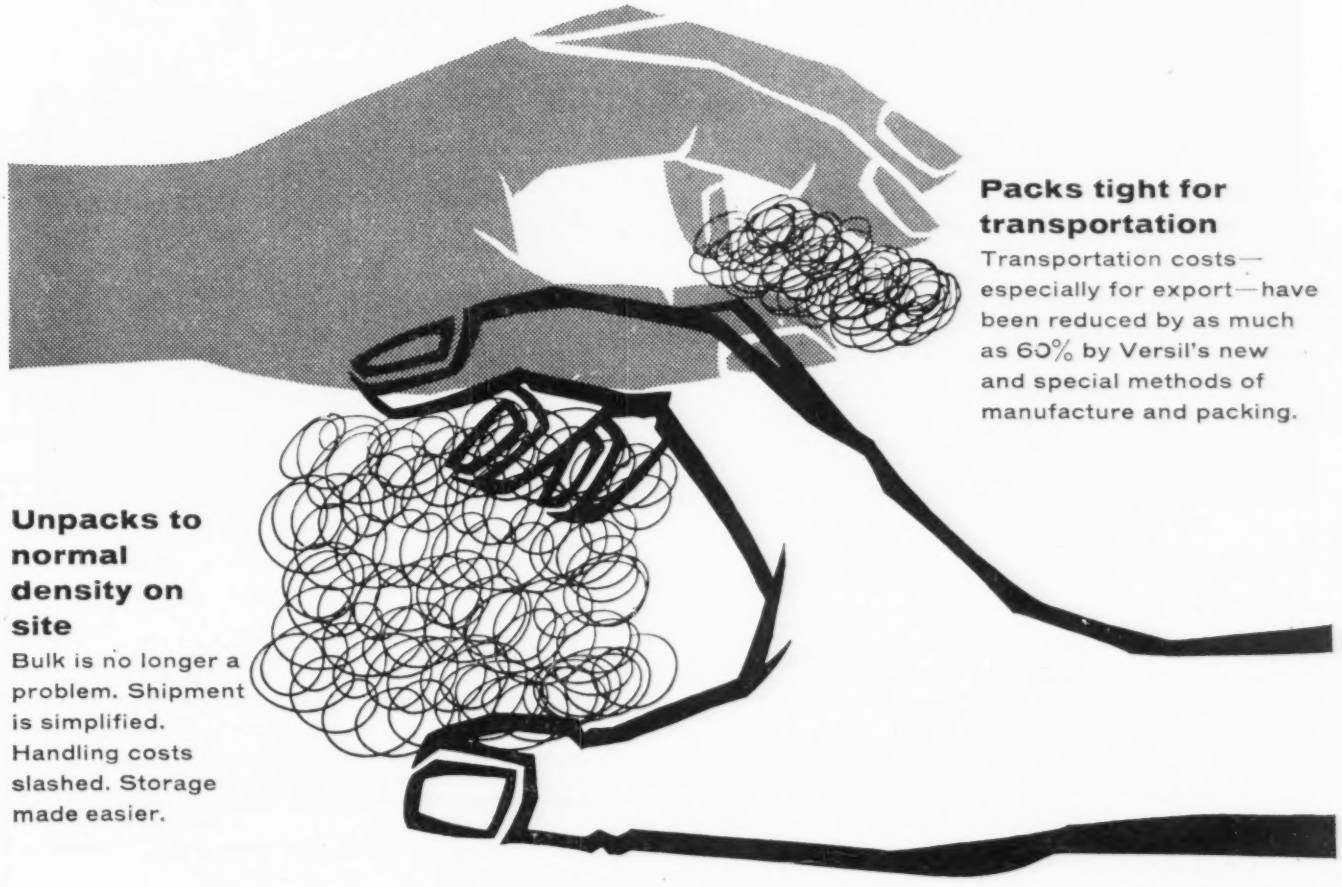

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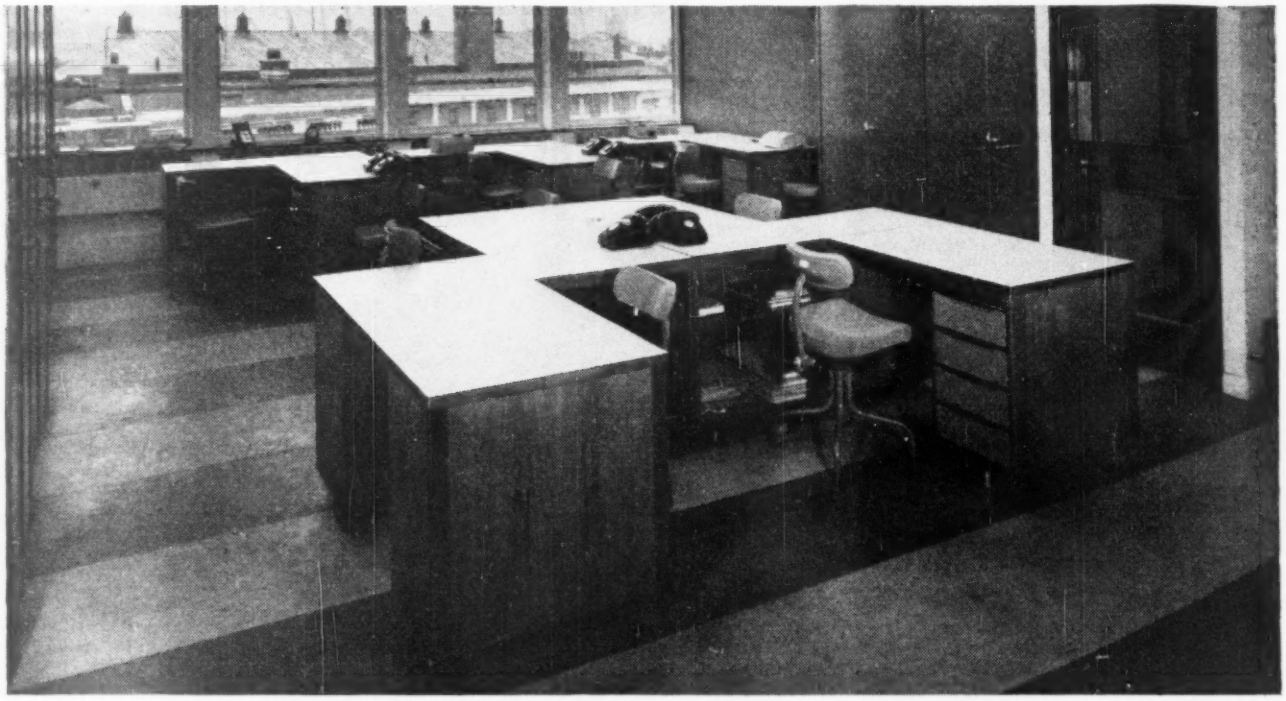

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O & M TO BRITISH BUSINESS

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for building materials; industrial engineering supplies. (E.S.B. 36935/62.)
Agency inquiry for carpets. (E.S.B. 36265/62.)
Inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 34572/62.)
Economic report – November 26-December 2, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, January 3, 1962 – raw hides etc. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import Committee Publication, November 16, 1962 – fruit preparations. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Hungary
Foreign Trade Organizations. (C.R.E. 11856/62.)

Iran
Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 3562/G2.)

Iraq
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 37204/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for machine tools and accessories. (E.S.B. 37227/62.)
Agency inquiry for motor boat engines; electric welding equipment. (E.S.B. 37441/62.)
Agency inquiry for polishes; furniture. (E.S.B. 37332/62.)
Agency inquiry for cosmetics. (E.S.B. 37346/62.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for bearings. (E.S.B. 37406/62.)
Market report on hand tools. (E.S.B. 27763/62.)

Liberia
Agency inquiry for steel pipes; cash boxes. (E.S.B. 37230/62.)

Libya
Agency inquiry for cardboard; fibre board and linings. (E.S.B. 37255/62.)

Luxembourg
Agency inquiry for wire rods. (E.S.B. 36958/62.)

Morocco/India
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 3176/G.)

Nigeria
Agency inquiry for hand tools. (E.S.B. 36552/62.)

North Borneo
Inquiry for stone crushing plant. (E.S.B. 37435/62.)

Norway
Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 7907/61.)

Philippines
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 36300/62.)

Poland
Foreign Trade Organizations. (C.R.E. 3564/G.)

Portugal
Inquiry in respect of new shipyard. (E.S.B. 36711/62.)

Sarawak
Agency inquiry for refrigerator conversion sets; gas burners. (E.S.B. 15142/62.)
Industrial development. (E.S.B. 37021/62.)

South Africa
Inquiry for textile machinery and raw materials; yarns. (E.S.B. 37743/62.)

Spain
Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 2223/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for carpets; furnishing fabrics. (E.S.B. 37400/62.)
Agency inquiry for household cleaning products. (E.S.B. 37011/62.)
Agency inquiry for household appliances; domestic hardware. (E.S.B. 36970/62.)

Syria
Agency inquiry for knitting machinery. (E.S.B. 37095/62.)
Inquiry for mimosa extract. (E.S.B. 37238/62.)

Thailand
Inquiry for smelting furnaces and equipment; steel. (E.S.B. 36533/62.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for abrasive materials. (E.S.B. 36978/62.)

Turkey/Czechoslovakia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 4269/56.)

Turkey/Hungary
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5757/G.)

Turkey/Poland
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5740/G.)

Turkey/Roumania
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5557/G.)

Turkey/Yugoslavia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5718/G.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Economic report, October 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for hand tools; steel. (E.S.B. 35347/62.)
Inquiry for steel tubing;. (E.S.B. 37514/62.)
Inquiry for paper and balsa inserts. (E.S.B. 35003/62.)
Inquiry for furniture, hardware; piano components. (E.S.B. 36401/62.)
Inquiry for electronics; musical boxes. (E.S.B. 36933/62.)
Inquiry for synthetic brush bristles. (E.S.B. 36726/62.)
Inquiry for fish. (E.S.B. 35960/62.)
Inquiry for meters for tachometers. (E.S.B. 37071/62.)
Inquiry for rubber footwear. (E.S.B. 37466/62.)
Inquiry for building materials in wood or wood fibre. (E.S.B. 32418/62.)
Economic report, October 1962. (C.R.E. 870/62.)
Trade show in Miami, Florida, to be visited by an officer of the British Consulate in Miami. (E.S.B.37048/62.)

SOUTH AFRICA

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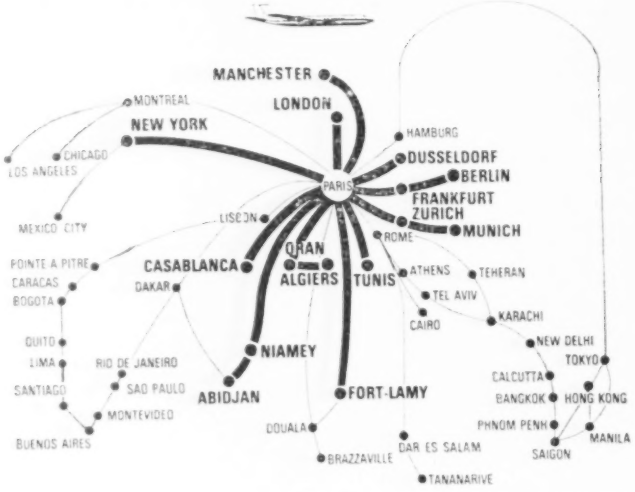

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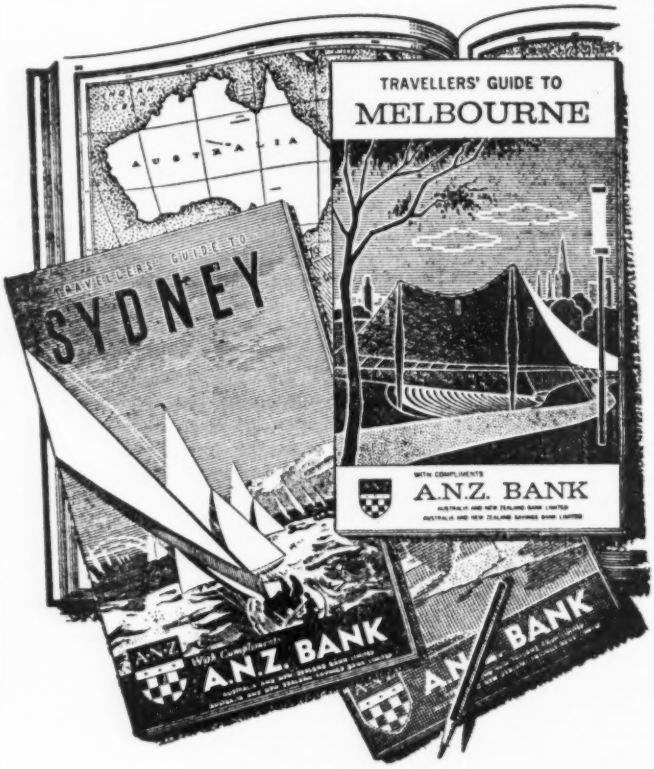

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal some times contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Budget Tariff Changes

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962, page 1199, contained preliminary details of tariff changes announced by the Malayan Finance Minister in his Budget speech on November 28, 1962. The Board of Trade have now received a copy of the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1962, which contains full information about these changes and from it has been compiled the following list showing such details as were not available when last week's notice was drafted.

Item No.	Description	Rates of Duty	
		Full	Preferential
032015	Fish paste and similar preparations except belachan (not kelachan as printed in previous notice)	Nil	Nil
	Deleted		
048410	Bread, ship's biscuits, and other ordinary bakers' wares, including crispbread, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit	Nil	Nil
	Inserted		
048411	Rusks and crispbread not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit	5 cts. per lb.	5 cts. per lb.
048419	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit	Nil	Nil
	Deleted		
061100	Beet and cane sugar, not refined	$112 per ton	$67·20 per ton
061200	Beet and cane sugar, refined	$156·80 per ton	$112 per ton
061901	Palm sugars including jaggery	$5·60 per cwt.	$3·36 per cwt.
061909	Other sugars, sugar syrups, caramel	$7·84 per cwt.	$5·60 per cwt.
	Inserted		
061101	Sugar, regardless of source, not intended for industrial refining in the Federation, irrespective of sugar content	$156·80 per ton	$112 per ton
061109	Sugars not elsewhere specified or included	$112 per ton	$67·50 per ton
061909	Sugar syrups and caramel	$7·84 per cwt.	$5·60 per cwt.
	Note: 'Source' means the source from which sugar is obtained, i.e. whether sugar cane or palm juice, etc. 'Industrial refining' means refining of sugar in an industrial refinery which is accepted by the Comptroller of Customs as such, in consultation with the Department of Commerce and Industry.		
	Deleted		
512270	Phenols and phenol-alcohols	Nil	Nil
	Inserted		
512271	Thymol	50%	50%
512279	Phenols and phenol-alcohols, other than thymol	Nil	Nil
	Heading amended		
514109	Fluorides, chlorides, chlorites, chlorates (except sodium chlorate), bromides and iodides	Nil	Nil
	New item		
533320	White lead in oil, and aluminium paste	Nil	Nil
	Headings amended		
F541700.1	Medicaments, other than veterinary medicaments excluded from duty by the Comptroller of Customs	Nil	Nil
F541700.2	Medicaments, other than those falling within item 541700.1 and 541709	25%	25%
	New items		
541709	Medicaments, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied, are solely for veterinary use	Nil	Nil
599300	Plant hormones, not used as weedkillers	Nil	Nil
	Deleted		
599530	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives including casein glues but excluding casein glues in retail packings and hardened casein	Nil	Nil
599552	Gelatin and gelatin derivatives, including gelatin in rectangles, whether or not coloured or surface worked, glues derived from animal products and fish glues	Nil	Nil
599570	Dextrins, soluble or roasted starches, and starch glues	Nil	Nil
599590	Prepared glues, not elsewhere specified or included and products suitable for use as adhesives put up for sale by retail as adhesives	Nil	Nil
	Inserted		
599531	Casein, caseinates, and other casein derivatives	Nil	Nil
599539	Casein glues	25%	25%
599552	Gelatin and gelatin derivatives, including gelatin in rectangles, whether or not coloured or surface worked	Nil	Nil
599553	Glues derived from animal products, and fish glues	25%	25%
599571	Dextrins soluble or roasted starches	Nil	Nil
599579	Starch glues	25%	25%
599590	Prepared glues and products suitable for use as adhesives, not elsewhere specified or included	25%	25%
	New item		
631881	Wood flour	Nil	Nil
	Heading amended		
631890	Wood simply shaped or worked, not elsewhere specified, including wood wool, riven or sawn staves, poles, stakes, hoopwood, chipwood and wooden beadings or mouldings	20%	20%
	Deleted		
679100	Articles of cast iron not elsewhere specified or included	Nil	Nil
	Inserted		
679101	Flooring and wall tiles of cast iron	$10 per ton	$8 per ton
679109	Articles of cast iron not elsewhere specified or included	Nil	Nil
	Deleted		
821010	Chairs and other seats (except those falling within item 821020)whether or not convertible into beds and parts thereof	20%	20%
821020	Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (including operating tables and hospital beds with mechanical fittings), dentists' and similar chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating or reclining movements and parts thereof	Nil	Nil
	Inserted		
821010	Chairs and other seats (except those falling within items 821021 and 821029) whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof	20%	20%
821021	Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (including operating tables and hospital beds with mechanical fittings) and parts thereof	Nil	Nil
821029	Chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating or reclining movements (except those falling under item 821021) and parts thereof	20%	20%
	New item		
851014	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber	$12 per doz. pr.	$7·20 per doz. pr.
	Deleted		
895213	Fountain pens not falling within items 895211 and 895212	10%	10%
895222	Pen nibs and nib points, not of precious metal	10%	10%
	Heading amended and duty change		
895211	Fountain pens	10%	10%
895221	Pen nibs and nib points	10%	10%
	Heading amended		
895212	Ball point pens	10%	10%
895214	Propelling and sliding pencils	10%	10%
895215	Sets comprising a fountain pen or ball point pen and a propelling pencil	10%	10%
	Additional change of duty		
693410	Expanded metal of iron or steel	$70 per ton	$70 per ton

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Diphenylamine and phenothiazine** (Tariff Items 280 (I) (1) and 280 (I) (2));

(2) **Shrimps, prawns, shrimpmeat and prawnmeat** preserved by cold process (Tariff Item 51 (B)); and,

(3) **Alkyl aryl Hydrocarbons including dodecyl benzene suitable for use in detergent manufacture, fatty alcohols not being artificial waxes, whether or not chemically defined, and sulphonic acids suitable for use in detergent manufacture.** (Tariff Items 230 (D) (1) and 281 (L) (1).)

Reference (1) has been made as a result of a Departmental review, reference (2) has been made as a result of representations by local producers and reference (3) has been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers. Details of the above-mentioned Tariff Items will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than January 3, 1963.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 14077/62, (2) C.R.E. 14078/62 and (3) C.R.E. 14079/62.

Redraft of Textile Items of the Tariff

THE TEXTILE ITEMS of the Australian Tariff have been redrafted to bring the structure as near as possible to that of the Brussels Nomenclature.

Full details of the new structure will be published as soon as possible, but in the meantime may be examined at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Room E.54).

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result

NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 16 (page 1032) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of television deflection yokes (Tariff Item 181(K)).

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary additional duties have been imposed as follows: (a) 7s. 6d. per yoke; and (b) Pro-rata rates on parts for yokes.

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on, or before, November 9, 1962. Further details will be published as soon as possible.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, pages 623-631, March 30, 1962, pages 699-707, April 6, 1962, pages 767-776, and amendments published subsequently):

Item Code 57.06 – *Cartridges, viz., Ball, ·22 Calibre Rimfire, etc.*

The instruction making licences issued under Item Code 89.39 available for imports under Item Code 57.06 is cancelled insofar as certain types of ammunition are concerned. (See *Board of Trade Journal* November 9, 1962, page 975).

(*Continued in next column*)

Licences under Item Code 89.39 are now to be endorsed "available for Imports under Item Codes 57.06 and 50.07 excluding the following types of ammunition: ball .22 calibre rimfire but not match cartridges
ball .303 calibre
ball .308 calibre
shot 12 bore

Item Code 66.27 – *Sheet Glass, etc.*

The allocation for Item Code 66.27 Sheet glass, etc., is increased to 60% 1960 imports same goods.

The additional licences now authorised are to be endorsed "Not available for imports of 24 oz or horticultural quality glass."

Item Code 65.16 – *Textile Piece-goods, etc.*

It has been decided to make additional provision under Item Code 65.16 to the extent of 25% of the 1960 calendar year sales on a C.I.F. basis by Wholesalers to manufacturing customers.

Item Code 66.18 – *Friction Material, etc.*

With reference to the decision that licences issued under Item Code 66.18 were not to be available for the importation of drilled brake linings (see *Board of Trade Journal* October 19, page 828) it has been decided that orders placed and accepted by the overseas supplier prior to 27 September may be admitted under licences for Item Code 66.18.

Item Code 65.18 – *Textile Piece-goods, Woven, etc., of Wool, etc.*

Consideration will be given to applications for transfers from Item Code 65.16, textile piece-goods, etc., of cotton, etc., to Item Code 65.18, Textile piece-goods, etc., of wool, etc., in respect of particular types of woollen piece-goods.

Transfers will be considered only on the distinct understanding that no further cotton piece-goods licences under Item Code 65.16 will be issued to the applicant subsequent to the transfer being effected.

Any licences issued under Item Code 65.18 will be endorsed for rtm "Clydella" "Viyella" and similar union cloths and printed light weight frockings only."

Children's Shoes – Sizes 9 and 9½ – Ex Item Code 85.04

Approval will be given for transfers from Item Code 85.03, Children's shoes sizes 0-8½ and Item Code 85.05 Maids' and youths' utility boots, etc., to Item Code 85.04 for Children's sizes 9 and 9½ only. Any licences issued will be limited to these two sizes.

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Colombo has reported by cable that individual licences are now required for menthol crystals despite their inclusion in the Ceylon Hospitals' Formulary. Any outstanding orders not covered by Letters of Credit are to be cancelled.

CHILE

Amendments to Prohibited Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendment should be made to Chile's List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 7, page 50, and subsequent issues.

Section XIII, Group 73—Prohibited List.

To the item 'Electronic tubes for use in radio communication . . . . etc.', add the following tube numbers: 6GG7, 12AQ5(HL90), 12X4(HZ90), 6CS6(EH90), 6BQ7A, 6CB6A, 18FW6, 18FK6, 18FY6, 36AM3, EL90, EBC90, EF94, EX90, HBC91, HF93, HF94, HK90, EBS91 and all tubes for television receiving sets.

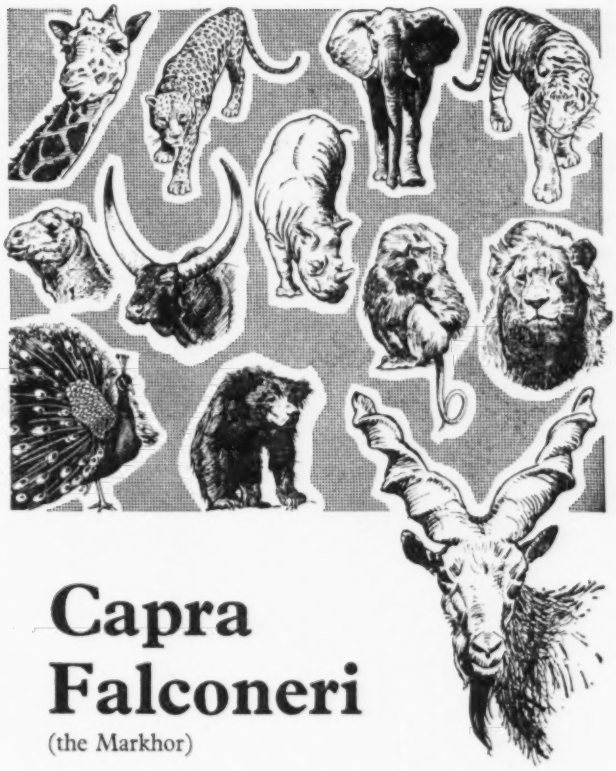
Tube numbers 6GG6 and 12X4 should be deleted from those previously shown in the Prohibited List.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Internal Consumption Tax

BY DOMINICAN REPUBLIC LAW No. 6114 of November 27, 1962, the Internal Consumption Tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* levied on the following goods included in Item 38 (c) of the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 4, 1960 (page 1136) has been abolished:

Parts and accessories for motor vehicles, passenger or motor, motor cycles, motor scooters and similar vehicles, electrical or otherwise, for carriage of goods and passengers, including brake fluid.



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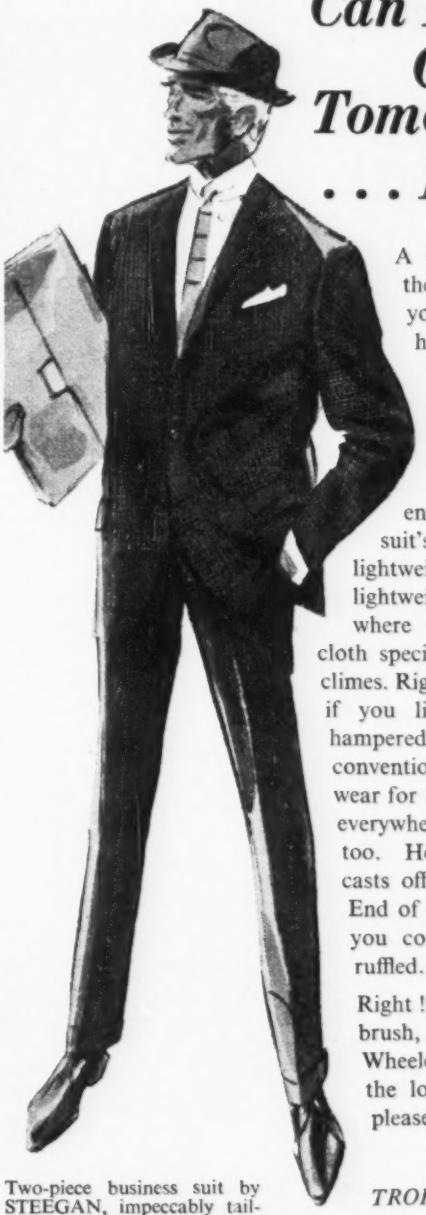

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PANAMA

Customs Tariff Changes

BY DECREE LAW No. 19 of September 26, 1962, published in the *Official Gazette* on October 29, 1962, the following changes were made in the Panama Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	New Duty	Unit	Old Duty
642-01	Paper bags, paperboard boxes and other containers of paper or paperboard, including filing boxes and boxes for storing goods.			
642-01-01	Paper bags composed of several sheets, intended for the packing of cement and other products	0·50	K.G.	0·05
642-01-02	Covers for clothing, of paper	1·00	K.G.	0·25
642-01-03	Bags, sacks and cones, of paper, n.e.s., for all purposes, printed or not, reinforced or not	1·00	K.G.	0·25
642-01-04	Double-walled sacks, intended for the packing of ground coffee or of sugar	1·00	K.G.	0·12
642-01-05	Boxes of common corrugated paperboard, including paperboard filing boxes	1·00	K.G.	0·15
642-01-09	Paperboard boxes, assembled or not, for all purposes, reinforced or not, n.e.s.	1·00	K.G.	0·25
642-01-10	Sack linings of paper or paperboard	1·00	K.G.	0·10
642-01-99	Other packing articles of paper or paperboard, n.e.s.	1·00	K.G.	0·25
642-03	Exercise books, account books, albums, agenda-books, memorandum books and other articles of writing paper	1·00	K.G.	0·50
642-03-01	Albums, filing folders, writing pads and covers	1·00	K.G.	0·50
642-03-02	Exercise books and note-books	1·00	K.G.	0·50
642-03-04	Memorandum-books and agenda-books (with or without calendars) stitched or bound in any material	2·00	K.G.	1·00
642-03-05	Book reading jackets or book covers	0·10	K.G.	0·10
892-09	Printed matter on paper or paperboard, not elsewhere specified.			
892-09-01	Cards for tabulating machines	4·00	K.G.	15% *ad val.*
892-09-02	Visiting cards, printed, engraved or lithographed; menu cards and other cards, n.e.s., printed in any manner	6·00	K.G.	2·00
892-09-05	Forms, separate, in blocks or in book form, for bills of exchange, bank transfers, cheques, bills, bills of lading, receipts and in general, all printed matter to be filled in by hand or typing, n.e.s.	7·00	K.G.	3·00
892-09-06	Tickets, stamp-impressed or not, for public performances and other purposes, n.e.s.	7·00	K.G.	1·50
892-09-07	Tickets, for all means of travel, airway consignment notes and travellers' cheques, numbered, for international use	0·60	K.G.	0·50
892-09-08	Envelopes and postcards, with printed postage stamps	5·00	K.G.	1·00
892-09-10	Postage stamps	2·00	K.G.	1·00
892-09-09	Stamp-impressed paper, revenue stamps and similar printed matter	2·00	K.G.	1·00
892-09-11	Forms, special, in strip form (invoices, lists and the like), with or without carbon paper, for tabulating and invoicing machines.	6·00	K.G.	20% *ad val.*
892-09-12	Security certificates, shares, bonds and similar documents of title, unissued	5·00	K.G.	1·00
892-09-13	Labels, tags, bands, strips and sheets for packing and wrapping purposes, of paper or paperboard, whether or not printed, engraved or lithographed, and cigar bands and similar articles	6·00	K.G.	3·00
892-09-14	Trade catalogues, circulars, time-tables, prospectuses, brochures or leaflets with instructions concerning the use of articles (imported separately therefor) made by foreign firms, and tourist propaganda for other countries	Free		Free
892-09-15	Trade catalogues, circulars, time-tables, prospectuses, brochures or leaflets with instructions concerning the use of articles made by local firms or organizations, and tourist propaganda of Panama	3·00	K.G.	1·00
892-09-16	Bills, posters, placards and all publicity or propaganda material, n.e.s., printed on paper or paperboard (This number does not include articles of paper, paperboard or any other material, in which the printed advertising matter is accessory to the main use thereof (for example, blotting pads, hats, ash-trays, calendars, etc., with advertising matter thereon).)	3·00	K.G.	1·00
892-09-17	Complete calendars, of paper, paperboard or other materials, including separate calendar blocks and paper or paperboard mounts for calendars, with advertising matter printed thereon (This number does not include loose-leaf memorandum books bound in materials other than paperboard or paper, nor memorandums and agenda-books containing calendars, which are classified under No. 642-03-04, nor does it cover perpetual calendars mounted on materials other than paper or paperboard).	6·00	K.G.	2·00
892-09-18	Bills, posters, placards and publicity material for the advertisement of cinema films which are shown or not in the country (This number does not include programmes, leaflets and any other type of similar propaganda which is destined to be directly distributed to the public which will come under item 892-09-16.)	0·25	K.G.	0·20
892-09-99	Paper or paperboard, printed, lithographed or engraved, in any form, n.e.s.	6·00	K.G.	2·00
062-01-99	Sweets and bonbons (Amended Heading)	0·40	K.G.	0·40
313-05-02	(rtm) Vaseline, petrolatum or petroleum jelly, plain, not mixed with any other material in containers of more than one pound (Amended Heading)	0·05	K.G.	0·05
511-09-02	Chlorine and chlorine compounds, n.e.s. (Amended Heading)	10%		10% *ad val.*
541-09-05	Prepared medicaments for external application, n.e.s. (Amended Heading)	20%		20% *ad val.*
552-01-07	Dyes, tonics and other preparations for the hair (Amended Heading)	0·25	K.G.	0·25
552-01-08	Dentifrices of all kinds in any form except paste or cream (Amended Heading)	10%		10% *ad val.*
552-02-06	Washing soaps, in powder, flakes, shavings, granules or globules	0·50	K.G.	0·26
552-02-08	Liquid detergents for washing and cleaning, n.e.s.	0·50	K.G.	0·26
552-02-09	Washing detergents and cleaners containing detergents or other detersive matters, in powder, flakes, shavings, granules or globules (This new tariff will not come into force until it is considered by the authorities to be sufficiently produced in the country.)	0·80	K.G.	0·26
599-02-03	For household use (Amended Heading)	10%		10% *ad val.*
631-01-00	Wood in thin sheets (veneer sheets) of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm.	0·50	K.G.	0·25
631-02-00	Plywood, including wood faced with veneer sheets	0·50	K.G.	0·25
699-21-99	Cans, drums and other similar containers, n.e.s., of base metals or alloys thereof (tin plate, etc.)	50%		10% *ad val.*
		2·00	or K.G.	
821-02-06	Metal beds	100%		35% *ad val.*
892-04-03	Chromolithographs, pictures, prints and the like without advertising matter	6·00	K.G.	0·50
892-04-04	Greeting and Christmas cards, and illustrated postcards, without special texts, n.e.s.	6·00	K.G.	2·00
892-04-05	Greeting and Christmas cards, and illustrated postcards, with texts printed with a particular end in view (The new tariffs will not come into force until it is considered by the authorities that it is produced in the country in sufficient quantity.)	6·00	K.G.	3·00
313-03-02	Diesel oil	Free		0·04 gal.
713-01-00	Tractors including spare parts	Free		10% *ad val.*
716-13-98	Machines and appliances (non-electric), n.e.s.	Free		10% *ad val.*
062-01-03	Confectionery, caramels and other similar sugar based products, and sugar preparations, n.e.s. (New Heading)	1·00	K.G.	—
313-05-03	(rtm) Vaseline, petrolatum or petroleum jelly, plain, not mixed with any other materials in containers less than B/1·00 (New Heading) (Will not come into force until it is considered by the authorities that it is produced in the country in sufficient quantity.)	0·50	K.G.	—
552-01-12	Liquid shampoos and pomades for the hair (New Heading) (Will not come into force until it is considered by the authorities that it is produced in in the country in sufficient quantity.)	0·50	K.G.	—
552-01-13	Dentifrices in paste or cream form (New Heading) (This new tariff will not come into force until it is considered by the authorities that it is produced in the country in sufficient quantity).	0·85	K.G.	—

This Decree Law will not come into force until 60 days after its publication in the *Official Gazette*.

TRINIDAD

Importation of Corn Oil

THE TRINIDAD Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have announced that they will allow limited imports of corn and other oils and fats for use by coronary patients and for cases of hypercholesterolæmia up to an overall total of 2,200 gallons per year.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

ARGENTINA

'Aforos' for Imports

ARGENTINE CUSTOMS Administration Resolutions Nos. 907 and 908 of November 15 establish the following index prices ('aforos') on which the surcharges and duties will be assessed from November 18. The 'aforo' system was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10, 1961 (page 994).

Tariff No.	Item	Value C. & F. U.S. Dollars per kilo
	RESOLUTION 907	
1195	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form, to bear pressures of over 28 kilos per sq. cm. and temperatures of up to 510 C., without metallic insertion	1·30
1195	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form, specially for aviation engines, to bear pressures of up to 60 kilos per sq. cm. and temperatures of up to 510 C.	1·30
1195	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form only, without metallic insertion, not included in other lists	0·65
1196	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form, with metallic insertion, to bear pressures of more than 31 kilos per sq. cm. and temperatures of up to 510 C.	1·70
1196	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form, with metallic insertion, specially for diesel engine cylinder heads, to bear pressures of up to 49 kilos per sq. cm. and temperatures of up to 480 C.	1·90
1196	Compressed asbestos fibre jointing in sheet form only, not included in other lists	1·05
	RESOLUTION 908	
3746	Scissors in general with the exception of those classified under Ironmongery, but including tailors scissors up to 31 cms. forged	8·45
3747	Scissors for tailors of more than 31 cms. forged	8·45

Surcharge on Non-essential Imports

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1961 (page 529-36) reported Argentine Decree No. 780 of January 24 which placed an additional surcharge of 100 per cent. on certain non-essential imports until December 31, 1962. Argentine Decree No. 12568 of November 19 now provides that this additional surcharge is applicable only to those products which at the time that it was imposed were subject to a surcharge of not less than 150 per cent..

Payment of Customs Duties, Surcharges, etc. by instalments

Argentine Decree No. 11539 of October 31 extends the time limits for the payment by instalments of customs duties, import surcharges and other dues collected by the Customs Authorites. (*The Board of Trade Journal* of September 21, page 637 and June 15, page 1357 refers.) The new limit for clearance of goods through customs is February 28, 1962; 20 per cent. of the total charges are payable on withdrawal of the goods from Customs and the balance in six monthly instalments starting on the 30th day of the month following Customs clearance.

Import of Charollais Cattle

Argentine Government Decree No. 11908 of November 2 grants exemption from the Payment of import duties for Charollais breeding cows, crossbred. These cattle are already exempt from the payment of surcharges.

Importers must provide an individual certificate for each animal issued by the competent Breeders' Association in the country of origin, giving evidence that the animal possesses the corresponding breeding characteristics. This must be legalised by an official authority of the exporting country, visa'd by the Argentine Consul and attached to the clearance documents.

UNITED STATES

New Tariff Postponed

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 20, 1962 (pages 148-9) reported that the United States Government intended to bring their new tariff schedules into effect on January 1, 1963. It has now been announced that the introduction of the new tariff has been postponed for an indefinite period.

CHILE

Amendments to Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to Chile's list of Permitted and Prohibited Imports. The list was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 7, page 50, and amendments have appeared frequently in subsequent issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of surcharge
I	2	Sulphur	Free
II	6	Divide the heading 'Rubber, natural synthetic, regenerated, latex and rubber wastes' into:	
		Rubber, regenerated	30
		Rubber, natural, synthetic, latex and rubber wastes	Free
IV	20	Raw cotton	Free
		Jute fibre	Free
V	24	*Insert*: Beef sausages on Permitted List, and *delete* from Prohibited List	Not yet known
VIII	37	Cut acetate, nylon and similar fibres, excepting viscose rayon	50
		Nylon and similar yarns	100
	38	Cords of cotton and artificial fibres for the manufacture of tyres	Free
	40	Agricultural and industrial sacks, etc.	Free
		Sacks of paper, waterproofed with paraffin	Free
IX	45 & 53	Animal disinfectants (anti-mange)	Free
		Cellulose, mechanical pulp	Free
		Light soda ash	5
		Natural tanning materials	5
		Synthetic tanning materials	5
		Herbicides, fungicides and insecticides, etc.	Free
		Tetraethyl lead	5
		Reagents for the concentration of minerals	Free
		Chemical analytical reagents, etc.	5
		Solid caustic soda	5
IX	46	Antibiotics: Reduce all 30% surcharge rates to	Free
		Antibiotics: *Insert* new item:	
		Sodium oxacelline	Free
	46	Drugs: Reduce all 30% items to	Free
		Vaseline (rtm)	Free
		Pharmaceutical specialities: Reduce all 30% items to	5
		Paferol	5
		Torecan	5
		Pharmaceutical specialities: *Delete* the item sodium oxacelline in bulk.	
		Mixtures of drugs and chemical products in containers of over 5 Kg. for use in making pharmaceutical specialities, etc.	30
		Vaduril in ampules and tablets, in bulk	5
		Vitamin 'A' in cansules in bulk	5
		Vitamins 'A' and 'D3' in capsules, in bulk	5
		Vitamin 'E' in cansules, in bulk	5
		Vitamin 'K1' natural, etc.	5
		Zactirin, equanitrate, aquagesic or similar, products in bulk	5
	46	Asentic products:	
		Gelatine cansules, etc.	Free
		Catgut, in the rough, etc.	Free
		Surgical silk, in the rough, etc.	Free
		Surgical sutures of thread, linen, etc.	Free
	47	Phosphorite	Free
		Calcined bones	Free
		Raw materials for fertilizers	Free
		Triple superphosphate, etc.	Free
	49	Pine oil	Free
		Paraffin (kerosene)	Free
		Paraffin wax	Free
	51	Lampblack	Free
X	56	Steel wire for making tyres, etc.	Free
		Solders and electrodes for welding with resins or fluxes, admitted under Customs Item No. 1227 A	30
XI	63	Raw materials for making electric light bulbs; reduces all 30% items to	5
XI	63	*Insert*, after item 'Spare parts for boilers, etc.' the new item: 'Reflectors for out of doors work, with aluminium shades, adjustable, hermetically sealed, damp proof, and reflectors with forced ventilation'	Not known
XII	65	Merchant vessels	Free
	66	Aircraft for civil aviation	Free
		Aircraft for commercial aviation	Free
XIII	67	Asbestos, in fibre	Free
		Mica, in sheets or leaves	30
	75	Glazed paper of the special type for magazines	5
	79	Spare parts for apparatus, utensils and tools for scientific analytical laboratories and industries	30

URUGUAY

Imports of Motor Vehicles and Components

THE BOARD OF TRADE Journal of August 17, (page 393) gave details of new rates for surcharges, prior deposits and c.i.f. valuations on imports of motor vehicles, spares and accessories. A decree of October 18, makes further changes in these charges as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The surcharge provided for by the Decree of September

(*Continued on page* 1253)

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FRANCE:	Union Industrielle de Crédit pour la Reconstitution, Paris
	Société pour Favoriser l'Acquisition de Logements et l'Amélioration de l'Habitation, Paris
	Banque Morin et Cie, Pithiviers and 3 branches
	Banque David et Cie, Chateauneuf-sur-Loire
	Société Financière Lutetia, Grenoble
PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO:	Crédit Foncier de Monaco, Monaco and Monte-Carlo
MOROCCO:	Caisse de Prêts Immobiliers du Maroc, Casablanca

✦

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Telephone: **LONDON WALL 3294 (5 lines)**

Telegraphic address: **Inland: "FONCALTUN, LONDON TELEX"**
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TELEX No. 28470

Uruguay (*Continued*)

29, 1960 and subsequent decrees on the imports of the following articles, goods or merchandise, is hereby fixed at 300 per cent. with a 100 per cent. prior deposit and average c.i.f. prices as indicated:

	Average c.i.f. price per kilo weight
The following specified motor vehicles accessories: Electrical accessories; anti-theft alarms and complementary fittings; aerials and components for motor vehicles; luggage racks, carriers of all types and luggage nets; heaters and their component parts; ashtrays and their parts; secondary lamps; fog lamps; spotlights and their component parts except lamps and/or sealed units; windscreen washers; ornaments, moulding and other embellishments; cigarette lighters and parts; parking protectors, excluding bumper bars; dashboard clocks, electric or otherwise; fans and their components except engine fans; exterior sun-shields:	
Cars	U.S. $1·50
Trucks and pick-ups	U.S. $1·50
Complete or incomplete bodies	U.S. $1·50
Complete or incomplete bodies that include bonnet, mudguards, side panels, doors, roofs and hoods, boot lids, floors and framework for convertible hoods, made from non-ferrous materials	U.S. $2·20
Motor car chassis	U.S. $1·50
Integral and monoblock type chassis	U.S. $1·50
Cabinless chassis for motorized tricycles with engines up to 300 cu. cms. and similar vehicles; chassis with or without cabins, the weight of whose chassis and cabin according to the manufacturers' list is less than 2 tons	U.S. $1·20
Body components: bonnet, mudguards, side panels, doors, roofs and hoods, boot lids, floors, framework for convertible hoods fully or partially assembled, dashboards, upholstered seats	U.S. $1·50
Body components (as above) made of non-ferrous materials	U.S. $2·20
Unspecified vehicles, goods not specified in List No. 4 of the Decree of September 29, 1960, and later Decrees	U.S. $1·50

Article 2. The following articles are to be included in the list of commodities that may be freely imported in accordance with Decree of September 29, 1960 with the exchange surcharges, prior deposits and average c.i.f. prices as indicated:

	Surcharge Per cent.	Price Deposit	Average c.i.f. price per kilo weight
Wholly or partially assembled internal combustion engines for motor vehicles	150	—	U.S. $1·50
Cylinder blocks	150	—	U.S. $1·50
Engine unit: where the clutch, gearbox and differential are integral with the engine	300	100 per cent.	U.S. $1·50

Article 3. The following articles are to be included in the list of commodities entitled to free importation by Decree of September 29, 1960 with the exchange surcharges, prior deposits and average c.i.f. prices as indicated:

	Surcharge Per cent.	Price Deposit	Average c.i.f. price per kilo weight
Curved and wrap-round glass for motor vehicles; flat surfaced splinter-proof glass for motor vehicles	75	—	—
Window raising mechanism	75	—	—
Complete or incomplete clutch gearbox differential units	150	—	U.S. $1·50
The following components: differential casing; gearbox casing; steering box or equivalent mechanism and assembled components (except hydraulic systems) steering tube, back axle banjo	150	—	U.S. $1·50
The following components: decorative strips, radiator facings, bumpers, headlamp frames, wheel hubs, lamps and sealed beam units, glass and plastic fronts for lamps, windscreen wipers including motors, arms and wiper-blades	—	—	—
Chassis with or without cabins or open bodies with 4-wheel drive and whose chassis weight with cabin or open body according to the makers' list are less than 2 tons in weight	150	—	U.S. $1·50

Article 4. The surcharge established by Decree of September 29, 1960 and subsequent decrees for the imports of the following articles shall be fixed at 150 per cent. surcharge and 100 per cent. prior deposit with the average c.i.f. prices as indicated:

	Average c.i.f. price per kilo weight
Wholly or partially assembled parts: front suspension assembly; steering box or equivalent mechanism coupled to removable steering arms; steering shaft and tube with or without additional parts which do or do not form part of the steering system; steering tube with additional parts that do or do not form part of the steering system; rear axle (differential assembly with part of rear suspension), differentials with the exception of the housing; brake back plate with or without brake drums; transmission shaft with universal joints and with or without transmission tube; clutch; gear box	U.S. $1·50

Article 5. The surcharges mentioned in Article 2 of this Decree shall not be applicable when these articles are imported as spare parts. The Bank of the Republic will exonerate imports from these surcharges against presentation of a certificate from the Ministry of Industry and Labour which will be issued always provided that a favourable report has been obtained from the Commission hereby established and composed of delegates from the Ministry of Finance, who will preside, from the Ministry of Industry and Labour, from the Chamber of Motor Vehicle Importers and from the Centre of Mechanical Workshops.

Article 6. The committee created by the Decree of August 16, 1962 is charged with the study of an import system for utility vehicles and those of national manufacture.

Article 7. Merchandise, article, products and goods included in list No. 4 of the Decree of September 29, 1960 and subsequent decrees (i.e.: the present heading 49—Motor Vehicles—in the Code of Merchandise) imported in national ships will be exonerated from payment of 30 per cent. of the established surcharges but will pay the corresponding prior deposit in full.

Article 8. The ruling laid down in the previous paragraph will become effective for shipments made 60 days after the publication of the present decree in the *Official Gazette*. (October 31.).

Article 9. A non-extendable limit of 30 days from the date of this decree is established for the cancellation, without payment of the charges established by the Decree of July 14, 1960, Article 2, of import declarations corresponding to merchandise, articles, products and goods whose surcharges are modified by the present Decree.

Article 10. The difference in surcharges to be paid in accordance with this decree on import declarations registered, and not cancelled in accordance with the preceding article, shall be made effective (sic) prior to clearance authorization by the Bank of the Republic, which is authorized, where justified to grant time limits of up to 90 days for the payment of these differences.

Article 11. The Decree of July 26, 1962, and other instructions that are contradictory to the present Decree are cancelled.

TUNISIA

Prohibition of Some Imports

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of November 16-20, 1962, published a decree adding to the list of prohibited imports the undernoted commodities:

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 83-15	Coated electrodes of common metals for arc welding.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 350, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of November 30, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
129	Motor vehicles and trailers therefor: By the repeal of paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs:				
	(b) Other:				
	(i) Lorries and vans, n.e.e. *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	5%
	(ii) Tractors of the mechanical horse type, complete with fifth wheels or other couplings, for the haulage of semi-trailers . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(iii) Trailers, n.e.e. . . *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	10%
	(iv) Lorries and trailers, equipped with tipping bodies or bottom dump bodies, of a struck capacity of not less than 13½ cubic yards *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(v) Trailer chassis, n.e.e., frames for the construction of such chassis and fabricated metal parts of such frames not exceeding 18 feet in length, whether of box, channel, tubular or other section *ad val.*	20%	15%	10%	10%
	(c) (i) Bodies and cabs imported separately . . . *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	5%
	(ii) Chassis, with or without cabs, for conversion into vehicles (other than motor cars, coupe-imps, station wagons, general purpose vehicles and trailers) with bodies built in the Federation; for conversion into tractors of the mechanical horse type for the haulage of semi-trailers; or for conversion into mobile cranes, tower wagons or other lifting, hauling, propelling or industrial machines; component parts (including tyres and tubes) to be used in the construction of such chassis; and fifth wheels and other couplings: in accordance with rules made by the Controller . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(iii) Chassis (except trailer chassis), other . . . *ad val.*	25%	15%	5%	5%
	(e) Component parts and materials imported for use in the manufacture of motor vehicles described in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of this item (excluding motor caravans), panel vans and mono-built pick-up vehicles falling within sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (b) of this item: in such form and under such conditions as the Controller may approve *ad val.*	25%	15%	5%	5%
188	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
188	Artificial resins and plastic material (whether or not compounded with colouring matter or other substances), namely: polymerization and copolymerization products; condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified, polymerized or linear; other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastics; cellulose esters, ethers, plastics and regenerated cellulose; modified natural resin; hardened proteins; chemical derivatives of rubber: not including plate, sheet, extrusions, mouldings or hydrocarbon oils:				
	(a) In powder, granular, lump, flake, pellet and similar primary form *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Liquid or paste, including emulsions, dispersions or solutions:				
	(i) Pigmented . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(ii) Other:				
	(A) In bulk . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(B) Not in bulk . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
203	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
203	(1) Paints, colours and protective coatings, n.e.e.:				
	(a) Colour preparations ready for use, being paints, enamels, pigmented varnishes and lacquers, water paints, bituminous paints, distempers and colour washes, artists' and poster colours, sheep marking oils: other protective or decorative coatings *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(b) Other, including paint extenders, being colouring matter of inorganic or mineral origin, including coloured earths and colour lakes, but not including separately defined chemicals provided for elsewhere or dispersions of such colouring matter in artificial resin, in modified natural resin or in plastic materials:				
	(i) Dispersed in, or compounded or mixed with oils, modified oils, water, volatile organic solvents or film forming or binding media *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(ii) Other, dry . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(2) Putty, patent driers, paint removers, spot putty, fillers and petrifying liquids, n.e.e. . . . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
216	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
216	(1) Blood, whole or concentrated, plasma, normal serum, serum globulins, fibrin, fibrinogen, thrombin, thromboplastin or albumin: derived from human blood, whether or not in citrate, dextrose or anti-coagulant dispersion; antisera, toxins, toxoids, anti-toxins, bacterial and viral vaccines, snake and bee venom, bacteriophage, skin or bone grafts .	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(2) Insulin, including its salts and compounds	Free	Free	Free	Free
225	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
225	Dyes and colours (not being prepared as toilet preparations) and optical bleaching agents, namely: colouring matter and tanning extracts of vegetable or animal origin; synthetic organic dyestuffs; organic luminophores; optical bleaching agents substantive to the fibre: whether or not dispersed in inert substances designed to standardize their colouring power or to encourage penetration or fixation, but not including dispersions of dyes or colours in natural or artificial resins or in plastic material:				
	(a) Annatto, plain or in oil, and substitutes therefor . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other:				
	(i) In bulk . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(ii) Not in bulk . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Liquidation of Indian Assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Luanda have reported that a notice appeared in the official bulletin of the province on November 24, 1962, regarding the impending liquidation of the Indian firm Mohandas Kimatrai Ghindwani, of Lobito.

Claims against the assets of this firm should be submitted within 45 days of the date of the notice to the *Comissao Provincial para los Assuntos Relativos aos Subditos da União Indiana* in Luanda. It is assumed that claims should be submitted in the same form and manner as those against assets of Indian firms in Mozambique, announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 7 and October 5, 1962.

Inquiries regarding this Notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

New Lists of Companies

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT have produced further new lists of companies attaching to:

(a) The General Egyptian Organization for Building Materials and Ceramics.

(b) The General Egyptian Organization for metal industries.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
76	Cotton:			
	By the addition in sub-paragraph (6) (a) (viii), after the word 'prints' of the words 'and fabrics raised on one or both sides.'	Cents	Cents	Cents
	By the substitution for sub-paragraph (B) of paragraph (6) (a) (viii), of the following sub-paragraphs:			
	(B) raised on one or both sides of a free-on-board price not exceeding 80 cents per lb. by weight of material	5%	10% or	15%
	per yd.	Free whichever greater	1¼ duty shall and in a	2½ be the addition
		Free (U.K.)	Free	35%
	(C) Other	5%	10% or	15%
	per yd.	Free whichever (U.K.)	1¼ duty shall greater	2½ be the

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Import of Some Firearms Prohibited

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All correspondence regarding editorial material should be submitted to the Publications Division, Government Information Services, Ministry of Information, and Broadcasting, Freetown, Sierra Leone (Telegraphic address—INFORMATION FREETOWN).

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PRINTING & PUBLISHING. Your Open Door to the Dutch printing and publishing industry: GRAPHIC EXPORT CENTRE for information and contacts. Write: 668 Prinsengracht, Amsterdam, C., Holland.

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Surcharge on Non-essential Imports

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1961 (page 529-36) reported Argentine Decree No. 780 of January 24 which placed an additional surcharge of 100 per cent. on certain non-essential imports until December 31, 1962. Argentine Decree No. 12568 of November 19 now provides that this additional surcharge is applicable only to those products which at the time that it was imposed were subject to a surcharge of not less than 150 per cent..

Payment of Customs Duties, Surcharges, etc. by instalments

Argentine Decree No. 11539 of October 31 extends the time limits for the payment by instalments of customs duties, import surcharges and other dues collected by the Customs Authorities. (*The Board of Trade Journal* of September 21, page 637 and June 15, page 1357 refers.) The new limit for clearance of goods through customs is February 28, 1962, 20 per cent. of the total charges are payable on withdrawal of the goods from Customs and the balance in six monthly instalments starting on the 30th day of the month following Customs clearance.

Import of Charollais Cattle

Argentine Government Decree No. 11908 of November 2 grants exemption from the Payment of import duties for Charollais breeding cows, crossbred. These cattle are already exempt from the payment of surcharges.

Importers must provide an individual certificate for each animal issued by the competent Breeders' Association in the country of origin, giving evidence that the animal possesses the corresponding breeding characteristics. This must be legalised by an official authority of the exporting country, visa'd by the Argentine Consul and attached to the clearance documents.

UNITED STATES

New Tariff Postponed

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 20, 1962 (pages 148-9) reported that the United States Government intended to bring their new tariff schedules into effect on January 1, 1963. It has now been announced that the introduction of the new tariff has been postponed for an indefinite period.

	46	Drugs, [illegible]	[illegible]
		Vaseline (rtm)	Free
		Pharmaceutical specialities: Reduce all 30% items to	5
		Palerol	5
		Torecan	5
		Pharmaceutical specialities: *Delete* the item sodium ovacelline in bulk	
		Mixtures of drugs and chemical products in containers of over 5 Kg. for use in making pharmaceutical specialities, etc.	30
		Vaduril in ampules and tablets, in bulk	5
		Vitamin 'A' in capsules in bulk	5
		Vitamins 'A' and 'D3' in capsules, in bulk	5
		Vitamin 'E' in capsules in bulk	5
		Vitamin 'K1' natural, etc.	5
		Zootonin, equanimitate, aquagesic or similar, products in bulk	5
	46	Asceptic products	
		Gelatine capsules, etc.	Free
		Catgut, in the rough, etc.	Free
		Surgical silk, in the rough, etc.	Free
		Surgical sutures of thread, linen, etc.	Free
	47	Fosphorite	Free
		Calcined bones	Free
		[illegible] for fertilizers	Free
		Triple superphosphate, etc.	Free
	49	Pine oil	Free
		Paraffin (kerosene)	Free
		Paraffin wax	Free
	51	Lampblack	Free
X	56	Steel wire for making tyres, etc.	Free
		Solders and electrodes for welding with resins or fluxes, admitted under Customs Item No. 1227 A	30
XI	63	Raw materials for making electric light bulbs; reduces all 30% items to	5
XI	63	*Insert*, after item 'Spare parts for boilers, etc.' the new item: 'Reflectors for out of doors work, with aluminium shades, adjustable, hermetically sealed, damp proof, and reflectors with forced ventilation'	Not known
XII	65	Merchant vessels	Free
	66	Aircraft for civil aviation	Free
		Aircraft for commercial aviation	Free
XIII	67	Asbestos, in fibre	Free
		Mica, in sheets or leaves	30
	75	Glazed paper of the special type for magazines	5
	79	Spare parts for apparatus, utensils and tools for scientific analytical laboratories and industries	30

URUGUAY

Imports of Motor Vehicles and Components

THE BOARD OF TRADE Journal of August 17, (page 393) gave details of new rates for surcharges, prior deposits and c.i.f. valuations on imports of motor vehicles, spares and accessories. A decree of October 18, makes further changes in these charges as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The surcharge provided for by the Decree of September

(*Continued on page* 1253)

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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No. 5 P/T. All Brass Pneumatic hand sprayer with instant trigger control suitable for all Horticultural and Agricultural spraying.

1596 Lawn Sprinkler. Stove enamelled sheet metal base with chromium-plated head and arms. A popular line, many other types of sprinklers available.

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ELFIN WORKS, 5 DURWARD STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E1

Ship Stores Merchants, Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, Joiners, Oar, Mast and Flag Makers, Sail and Cover Makers, Radio Masts and Aerial Equipment Specialists, Mast Erectors, Testing Lifting Tackle for Ships and Factories, Tarpaulin Hire Service.

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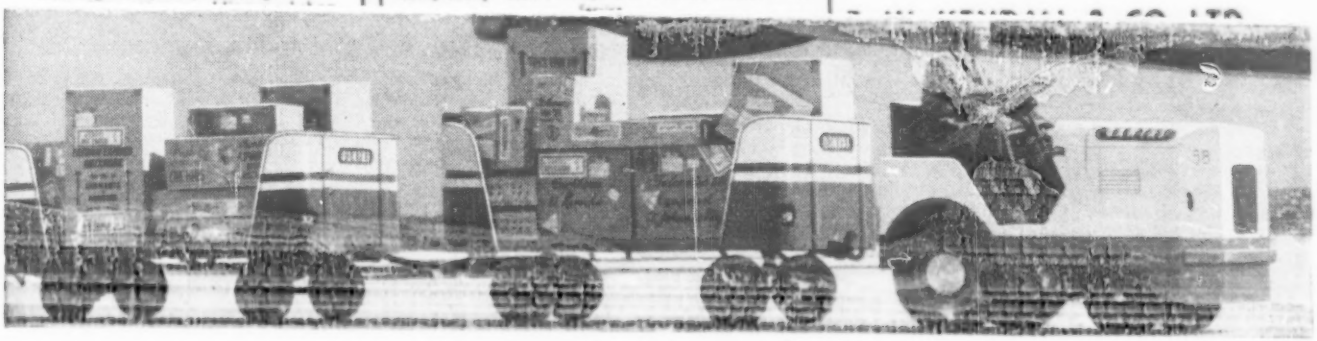

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QANTAS AIR CARGO

V-JET

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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 350, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of November 30, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
129	Motor vehicles and trailers therefor: By the repeal of paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraphs:				
	(b) Other:				
	(i) Lorries and vans, n.e.e. *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	5%
	(ii) Tractors of the mechanical horse type, complete with fifth wheels or other couplings, for the haulage of semi-trailers *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(iii) Trailers, n.e.e. *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	10%
	(iv) Lorries and trailers, equipped with tipping bodies or bottom dump bodies, of a struck capacity of not less than 13½ cubic yards *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(v) Trailer chassis, n.e.e., frames for the construction of such chassis and fabricated metal parts of such frames not exceeding 18 feet in length, whether of box, channel, tubular or other section *ad val.*	20%	15%	10%	10%
	(c) (i) Bodies and cabs imported separately *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	5%
	(ii) Chassis, with or without cabs, for conversion into vehicles (other than motor cars, coupe-imps, station wagons, general purpose vehicles and trailers) with bodies built in the Federation; for conversion into tractors of the mechanical horse type for the haulage of semi-trailers; or for conversion into mobile cranes, tower wagons or other lifting, hauling, propelling or industrial machines; component parts (including tyres and tubes) to be used in the construction of such chassis; and fifth wheels and other couplings: in accordance with rules made by the Controller *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(iii) Chassis (except trailer chassis), other *ad val.*	25%	15%	5%	5%
	(e) Component parts and materials imported for use in the manufacture of motor vehicles described in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of this item (excluding motor caravans), panel vans and mono-built pick-up vehicles falling within sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (b) of this item: in such form and under such conditions as the Controller may approve *ad val.*	25%	15%	5%	5%
188	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
188	Artificial resins and plastic material (whether or not compounded with colouring matter or other substances), namely: polymerization and copolymerization products; condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified, polymerized or linear; other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastics; cellulose esters, ethers, plastics and regenerated cellulose; modified natural resin; hardened proteins; chemical derivatives of rubber: not including plate, sheet, extrusions, mouldings or hydrocarbon oils:				
	(a) In powder, granular, lump, flake, pellet and similar primary form *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(b) Liquid or paste, including emulsions, dispersions or solutions:				
	(i) Pigmented *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(ii) Other:				
	(A) In bulk *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(B) Not in bulk *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
203	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
203	(1) Paints, colours and protective coatings, n.e.e.:				
	(a) Colour preparations ready for use, being paints, enamels, pigmented varnishes and lacquers, water paints, bituminous paints, distempers and colour washes, artists' and poster colours, sheep marking oils: other protective or decorative coatings *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(b) Other, including paint extenders, being colouring matter of inorganic or mineral origin, including coloured earths and colour lakes, but not including separately defined chemicals provided for elsewhere or dispersions of such colouring matter in artificial resin, in modified natural resin or in plastic materials:				
	(i) Dispersed in, or compounded or mixed with oils, modified oils, water, volatile organic solvents or film forming or binding media *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(ii) Other, dry *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(2) Putty, patent driers, paint removers, spot putty, fillers and petrifying liquids, n.e.e. *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
216	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
216	(1) Blood, whole or concentrated, plasma, normal serum, serum globulins, fibrin, fibrinogen, thrombin, thromboplastin or albumin: derived from human blood, whether or not in citrate, dextrose or anti-coagulant dispersion; antisera, toxins, toxoids, anti-toxins, bacterial and viral vaccines, snake and bee venom, bacteriophage, skin or bone grafts	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(2) Insulin, including its salts and compounds	Free	Free	Free	Free
225	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
225	Dyes and colours (not being prepared as toilet preparations) and optical bleaching agents, namely: colouring matter and tanning extracts of vegetable or animal origin; synthetic organic dyestuffs; organic luminophores; optical bleaching agents substantive to the fibre: whether or not dispersed in inert substances designed to standardize their colouring power or to encourage penetration or fixation, but not including dispersions of dyes or colours in natural or artificial resins or in plastic material:				
	(a) Annatto, plain or in oil, and substitutes therefor *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other:				
	(i) In bulk *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(ii) Not in bulk *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Liquidation of Indian Assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Luanda have reported that a notice appeared in the official bulletin of the province on November 24, 1962, regarding the impending liquidation of the Indian firm Mohandas Kimatrai Ghindwani, of Lobito.

Claims against the assets of this firm should be submitted within 45 days of the date of the notice to the *Comissao Provincial para los Assuntos Relativos aos Subditos da União Indiana* in Luanda. It is assumed that claims should be submitted in the same form and manner as those against assets of Indian firms in Mozambique, announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 7 and October 5, 1962.

Inquiries regarding this Notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

New Lists of Companies

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT have produced further new lists of companies attaching to:

(a) The General Egyptian Organization for Building Materials and Ceramics.

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	(B) raised on one or both sides of a free-on-board price not exceeding 80 cents per lb. by weight of material	5%	10% or	15%
		per yd. Free whichever greater	1¼ duty shall and in a	2½ be the addition
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TANGANYIKA

Export Tax on Tea and Sisal

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 486 published in the Tanganyika *Government Gazette* of November 29, 1962, imposes as from December 1, 1962, Export Duty on the following commodities:

Commodity	Tax
Sisal (that is to say, the processed, machined or carded fibre or tow of the plant Agave Sisalana or other species of Agave or its hybrids)	*ad valorem* 5 per cent. on all sisal of, or exceeding, the value of £60 per ton. For the purpose of this item, the value of the commodity is the value of the appropriate grade or description of the commodity f.o.b., or if exported by rail, f.o.r., at the place of export, less any cess paid on the consignment under the Sisal Industry Ordinance.
Tea (that is to say, the leaf of the tea plant Camellia Thea (Link), Tea (Sinensis) (L), and made tea)	*ad valorem* 3 per cent. For the purposes of this item, the value of the commodity is the value of the appropriate grade or description of the commodity f.o.b., or if exported by rail, f.o.r. at the place of export, less any cess paid on the consignment under the Tea ordinance.

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English Translations of the EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of the E.E.C. Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches:

Regulation No. 131 temporarily restricting the maximum amount of the refund on exports to third countries of certain processed products manufactured from cereals. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 132 fixing reference prices for apples. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 133 amending Annex I to the Commission's Regulation No. 60. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 135 establishing the additional amount of the levy in respect of slaughtered hens and chickens imported from third countries. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 136 laying down a special levy and a special sluice-gate price for poultry spines and necks. Price 5d.

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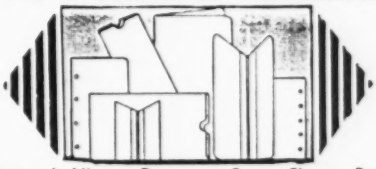

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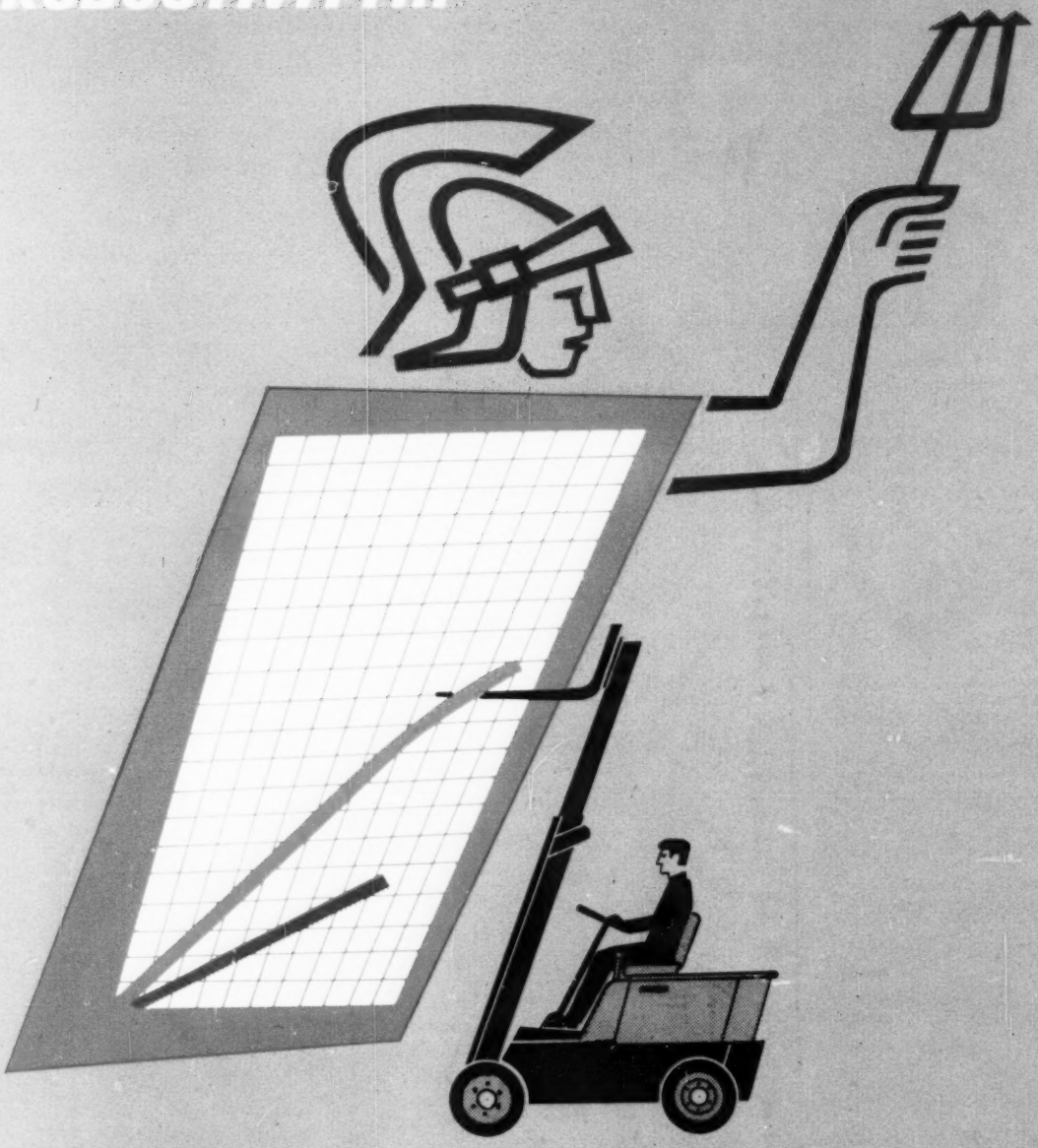

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